The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE POSTAL-CAR CONTROVERSY.

THE CRISIS EXPECTED TO-DAY—POSITION OF THE WILMINGTON RAILROAD ON THE QUESTION—NO EXTRA COMPENSATION TO BE PAID BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Post Office authorities believe that the crisis in the controversy between the department and Mr. Hinckley, of the Wilmington Road, will occur to-morrow. It is then expected that he may withdraw his cars, as the Postmaster General has to-day again reiterated his statement that no additional compensation shall be granted, and that the tender of the mails is not to be construed as an acceptance of Mr. Hinckley's proposition. The Attorney General, who has been consulted upon the whole subject, states that the Postmaster General has acted strictly in accordance with law, and also that there is no authority under the law for the payment to Mr. Hinckley of increased compensation. Mr. Hinckley has given the department to understand that after to-morrow the mails between Baltimore and Philadelphia cannot be carried in postal cars belonging to the Philadelphia and Wilmington Company. He has not made it clear to the Post Office Department whether he will forbid the passage over his road of postal cars belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio or to the Pennsylvania Central Company. The fact is, as understood at the department, that Mr. Hinckley's road has only two postal cars, while five cars are required to perform the service between here and New-York. The other three are owned by other railroads. If Mr. Hinckley simply withdraws his two postal cars, the Post Office Department will be put to no inconvenience whatever provided Mr. Hinckley permits the other roads to run their cars over the Wilmington Road. The Presidents of both the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Road to-day notified the Postmaster General that they were ready to assist the department in this emergency, and have instructed their agents to render the Government all possible assistance. The cars of these two roads are at the disposal of the Post Office Department. If, however, Mr. Hinckley to-morrow not only insists that the mails be not carried in his own postal cars, but prohibits the passage over his road of the postal cars of the other companies, the Post Office Department will immediately make the contract with Col. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central Road, who has agreed to carry the mails within the same time and for the same compensation as is now given the Wilmington Road. The Post Office authorities are of the opinion that this contest with Mr. Hinckley may assist in the passage of a law compelling a railroad to make a contract with the Government, as is the case with all other persons who carry the mails. Existing laws compel all mail contractors, other than railroad corporations, to sign contracts. By the terms of these contracts the contractors are liable for failure to deliver the mail at any place at the time specified. These failures are fined, and the penalties deducted from the quarterly compensation. There is no such law for railroad companies, although repeated drafts of such a law have been sent to Congress by the Post Office Department. About one-half of the railroads of the country have voluntarily signed such contracts, and executed them strictly. These are the corporations who accept the terms prescribed by law, and believe that they are just. The other railroads decline to make contracts, and in case of failure to deliver the mails of course the department has not over them the same authority that it has over the contractors bound by contracts.

Postmaster General Marshall this morning received the following telegram from Mr. Hinckley, dated yesterday:

"I have your telegram. Our cars are plainly marked with our name. Will allow them to-day to go to New-York and Washington only on the understanding that you will pay our price for their use on this road. If you refuse, do not load them, as we intend to keep them upon our road when returned to us from New-York and from Washington."

To this no reply was sent. The postal car north this morning was one belonging to the Baltimore and Potomac Road, with the running of which it would seem Mr. Hinckley does not propose to interfere. The car which left New-York this morning is one of Hinckley's, and he will have an opportunity to carry out the threat and stop it at Baltimore this evening. Should he do so, and compel the transfer of the mails, the act will be considered by the Post Office Department sufficiently overt to warrant it in making new arrangements. President Scott, of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, telegraphs the Postmaster General that the officers of that road have been instructed to do whatever is needful to meet the wants of the Government, but expresses the hope that the department will be able to make satisfactory arrangements, so that mails may not be diverted from the channel heretofore used.

APOSTLE CANNON'S ELIGIBILITY FOR CONGRESS.

The press dispatches from Utah stating that Apostle Cannon is renominated for Congress, in defiance of a law passed at the last session, is incorrect. The House passed a bill broadly declaring that a polygamist shall hold no office under the United States. The Senate failed to act upon the bill, so that it did not become a law.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Reports having been circulated to the effect that Attorney General Williams would tender his resignation on account of the refusal of Congress to enact certain laws recommended by him in regard to the reduction of expenses of United States Marshals in some Southern judicial districts, and for other causes, it can be stated on the authority of the Attorney General himself that nothing has passed between him and the President on the subject. True, the Attorney General did recommend certain legislation at the last session of Congress which would have reduced the expenses of many judicial districts of the South, but as Congress did not deem it expedient to enact such a law, the Attorney General does not hold it to be sufficient cause for him to tender his resignation. As to the rumor regarding his probable appointment to the Russian mission, he states that no word has passed between himself and the President in regard to that subject, and that he has never given it a thought, and, so far as he knows, the President has no idea of using his name in that connection. Judge Williams further states, that while he has no particular desire to hold office, he will remain in the Department of Justice, and that his relations with the President are as pleasant now as they were a year ago, six months ago, or at any other time since he accepted the position.

THE SENATE NAVAL COMMITTEE AT SEA.

The United States steamer Dispatch left here at noon to-day, with Senators Sargent, Conover, and Norwood, of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and Rear Admiral Rodgers, of the Navy, on board. Senator Cragin, Chairman of the committee, will join at Philadelphia. The committee will visit the navy-yards and stations on the Atlantic coast, with a view to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number, as instructed by the Senate last session. The Dispatch first goes to Norfolk, thence to Philadelphia. Rear Admiral Rodgers has charge of the vessel during the trip.

APPOINTMENTS.

President Grant has appointed Frederic Borcherdt, of Wisconsin, Consul at Leghorn; S. A. Russell, of Iowa, Agent for the Indians at the Abiquiu Agency in New-Mexico, and Peter Mantor, Minnesota, Register of the Land Office at Bismarck Land District, Dakota.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander Henry A. Adams is ordered to duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, in place of Commander Silas Casey, detached from the yard and ordered to duty as Equipment Officer at the same place. Lieut. Commander Henry L. Johnson is detached from the Canandaigua and ordered to duty as Executive Officer of the Colorado; Lieut. Commander M. L. Johnson, from the receiving-ship Sabine, and ordered to duty as Executive Officer of the Brooklyn, at Key West; Lieut. Commander George E. Wingate, from the receiving-ship New-Hampshire, and ordered to duty as Executive Officer of the receiving-ship Sabine, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Lieut. Commander John Kennett, from the Brooklyn, and his resignation accepted to take effect on the 30th of September; Lieut. Commander Henry H. Gorringe, from the Hydrographic Office, and granted leave of absence one year, with permission to leave the United States; Boatswain Robert Anderson, from the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, and ordered to the Norfolk Navy-Yard.

DISTRICT FINANCES.

The President has referred to the Attorney General for a decision of the question whether the bonds issued by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the District of Columbia to pay the indebtedness of the District are to be payable in coin or lawful money of the United States.

RESIGNATIONS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The Attorney General has received and accepted the resignations of J. Newton Temple, District Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, and John A. Minnis, District Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama.

THE PLATT LIBEL CASE.

In the Police Court to-day the case of James A. Saffold, of the *Sunday Gazette*, who is charged by Representative Platt, of Virginia, with malicious libel, was called. Counsel for defendant waived examination, and the court held Saffold to bail for his appearance before the Criminal Court.

LIGHT-HOUSE NOTICE.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board that on and after Aug. 15, 1874, a light will be shown from the old light-house tower on the west side of the entrance to Rock Island Harbor, Isle Royale, about twenty-two miles from the eastern extremity of the island. The light will be fixed red.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $15,473,825; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $56,215,000; coin, $72,142,327; including in coin certificates, $33,538,700; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE INDIANS.

STABBER KILLED BY CUSTER'S MEN—TWENTY-ONE INDIANS WOUNDED IN THE BATES FIGHT DEAD.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The following dispatch has just been received at the head-quarters of Gen. Sheridan:

OMAHA, Aug. 3.

To Gen. R. C. Dunn, A. A. General, Head-quarters of the Division of the Missouri:

Col. Stanton has just arrived at Laramie from the agencies. He reports large numbers of Indians coming in from the North, who say that Stabber, a prominent Indian in the disturbances last Spring at the agencies, and several others, were killed by Custer's men. There seems to be much feeling in consequence among Indians coming in and at the agencies.

The Indians report the death of twenty-one Indians wounded in the Bates fight.

(Signed,) E. O. C. ORD,
Brigadier General Commanding.

AN INDIAN MURDERER LIBERATED BY INDIANS AT FORT GIBSON.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—A special dispatch to the *Globe* from Fort Gibson says:

"A band of Indians entered Fort Gibson last night, broke open the jail and liberated an Indian charged with the murder of a white man in the Indian Territory, and confined by the United States Marshal. On leaving they discharged their guns close to the commanding officer's quarters. They theaten if any more Indians are confined they will burn the town. Such things may be looked for at any time, there being only six or eight soldiers in the garrison."

GEN. CUSTER'S EXPEDITION—HIS ORDERS PROBABLY FULFILLED.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Fort Laramie says Major Stanton, Paymaster, just returned from the agencies, reports a large number of Indians coming in from the north, who say that Stabber, a chief who was conspicuous last Spring in his hostility to the whites at the agencies, together with several others, were killed by Custer's party, which is reported returning. The Indians also report that twenty-one Indians wounded in Capt. Bates' fight on July 4 have since died. There is much feeling manifested among the Indians arriving and at the agencies.

The general opinion among military men is that Custer has fulfilled his orders and is now returning.

Information gleaned from the Indians gives no evidence of a big fight.

AWARDS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS IN NEW-MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Awards were made to-day for supplies for the Indians in New-Mexico and Arizona as follows: L. T. Smith, of Kansas, beef for Arizona agencies at $2 69 per cwt.; flour for "Chuicahua" Agency at $5 per cwt.; John S. Chisurn, of New-Mexico, beef for Southern Apaches at $2 19; beef for Meserlero Apaches at $1 98; Lewis Rosenbaum, of New-Mexico, sugar for Camp Apache at 22, and coffee for do. at 39 cents per pound; L. Spreigelburg, of New-Mexico, flour for the Mescalero Agency at $5 44 per cwt.; P. Knox, of New-Mexico, flour for the Southern Apaches at $5 20 per cwt.; J. M. Barney, of Arizona, flour for the Colorado Agency at $5 per cwt., sugar for the Chuicuhua Agency at 23, sugar for the San Carlos Agency at 23, coffee for the Colorado Agency at 25, and for the San Carlos and Chuicahua Agencies at 30 cents per pound; E. N. Fish, of Arizona, flour for the San Carlos Agency at $6 37; L. M. Huvering, of New-Mexico, flour for Camp Apache at $6 65 per cwt.

FATHER DEGAN, OF CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 4.—The difficulty that occurred on Sunday in regard to sacred concerts at the hotels has been much exaggerated. Father Degan in speaking of them merely stated that some portion of the music would be more appropriate in a Catholic Church, as it was solemn to every Catholic heart, and recommended his members to come to church and hear holy chants in preference to attending hotel concerts. There was no denunciation of Father Degan by Catholics for his action, in which there was nothing wrong, as pastors are allowed by the Bishop to fix the time for vespers to suit the convenience of the members. The Catholics here are stanch friends of Father Degan, and attribute to him no improper motives.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Mrs. Jackson, with a boy four years old, having light ringlets, was taken into custody at the West Philadelphia depot under the supposition that the child was Charley Ross. She was liberated, and proceeded on her way to New-York with a certificate signed by Mr. Ross that the child was not Charley Ross. The likeness of the boy to the missing child rendered this necessary to prevent other detentions. The search still goes on, but there are no new developments.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN THE BAY STATE.

NO DECIDED MOVE YET TAKEN—THE DEMOCRATS ACTIVE—THE LIQUOR QUESTION AND THE GOVERNORSHIP—THE NAMES MOST PROMINENTLY MENTIONED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 3, 1874.

Though the time for holding the nominating conventions is but a few weeks off, no decided move has yet been made in behalf of any one man for the Republican standard-bearer. There is much newspaper discussion, and much speculation among politicians and the people; there have been cautious conferences of friends of possible candidates, and consultations with this clique and that clique, but nothing more. For a long time many were waiting to see what Butler would do, and now that it is understood that he will do nothing for himself as a candidate, everybody is waiting for his neighbor to move. Meanwhile, the Democratic State Central Committee have met, shown a more cheerful and sanguine disposition than for many years before, appointed, "without reference to other parties," the 9th day of September, in Worcester, the time and place for their convention, and unofficially authorized the publication of the statement that Hon. William Gaston, Ex-Mayor of this city, and one of the best and most liberal men in the Democratic Party, would probably be the Democratic candidate for Governor.

THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

The Democrats build their hope of success on the divisions in the Republican ranks on the liquor question. Certain over-zealous and stupid party papers are endeavoring to show that there is no radical difference of opinion on this question, or, at least, not enough to greatly affect the majorities, no matter what the chosen candidate's opinion upon it may be. But they know better, and so do the people. The question is more difficult to handle this year than ever before. Let the Republicans nominate a straight-out radical Prohibitionist for Governor, or a straight-out radical license man, and their chances of success will be very small. In the one case very many liberal-minded men, who have long been identified with the party, will either refuse to vote or throw their ballot for the Democratic candidate, especially if it should be Mr. Gaston; and in the second case, the strict Prohibitionists of the party—thirty thousand strong their leaders claim them to be—will swing off, and either nominate a candidate of their own or stay away from the polls. Recognizing this, some of the most sagacious Republicans have agitated the proposition alluded to in a previous letter as the best way out of the dilemma—to refer the liquor question to the people for determination in the representative districts, with the express understanding that the nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall execute the will of the majority as expressed in the legislative action on this one issue.

THE SEVERAL PROMINENT NAMES.

The most active of possible candidates' friends are those of Lieut. Gov. Talbot. His name is the most frequently heard, and it is well understood that a determined effort will be made to push him. Some zealous friends are now working on the rural mind by the circulation of tracts made up from extracts from his three vetoes on the liquor question in the last days of the Legislature; but these same tracts, getting into the hands of some Republicans, are working mischief for his cause. Other prominent names are Congressman Henry L. Pierce, Speaker Sanford, Alexander H. Rice, and Dr. George B. Loring. Something at times is heard of Congressman Dawes; and until his name was partially withdrawn a good deal was heard of Congressman George F. Hoar. Mr. Pierce's friends have been in consultation frequently, and have put out several "feelers," all of which have resulted satisfactorily. He is a popular man; made great reputation by his conduct of city affairs as Mayor just after the great fire, and has won a good name during his brief term in Congress. He is said to be desirous of returning to Congress, but he would no doubt consent to run for Governor if his chances were good. He and Speaker Sanford and Rice and Loring would all very likely stand on the platform referring the liquor question to the people for decision through the Legislature. Speaker Sanford has been Speaker of the last three Houses, and has a strong army of warm friends throughout the State who are workers in the party. If nominated he would run well, and if elected ought to make an excellent Governor. Mr. Rice is strong in this city, but is not well known in the interior. He is a license man, one of the most active and prominent of citizens, and identified with every substantial enterprise and many good works of Boston. He is a representative business man. Dr. Loring has many influential friends, who have strong hopes of his success. But he does not seem to inspire that aggressive popularity which is so necessary to give him a show as a popular candidate. His friends have more faith in his strength, however, this season than ever before, and they await patiently developments. I hear of a conference of leading Republicans this week, and it is possible that some change will soon be made in the situation.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—HOOPER'S DISTRICT.

Hooper's district is an interesting one. It embraces Wards One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Nine of this city, and Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop. In it are Beacon Hill, the court end of the town, and the "North End," the city's "hard locality," and, of course, a Democratic stronghold, and accordingly, the Democrats generally have high hopes of carrying it whenever a contest approaches. In any other than a Presidential year it is so close as to be very interesting to both parties. Chelsea and the towns, and Wards Four, Six, and Nine of the city, are usually hopelessly Democratic, Wards Two and Five especially, and the former has enjoyed the reputation, in some of the municipal contests, of being able to furnish any majority a Democratic Mayor might need after all other wards had been heard from and their returns did not get the candidate out of the woods. Ward Two, therefore, is a great battle-ground. Then, it is in Ward Two that our new Collector, William A. Simmons, resides and has so long operated. And it is largely because of his work here that he has been so savagely denounced as a scheming politician. In all local fights on city, State, or national issues, the Democrats of the North End have not been accustomed to use feathers as weapons or gentle words as arguments; but they have made it exceeding lively for their opponents in various ways, physically or otherwise; and whenever they have advanced one kind of an argument they have demanded a return in kind. It is in this political school that Mr. Simmons has had his training, and as he has been active and intelligent, and in many instances not over scrupulous as his opponents pushed him from one extreme to another, or as he saw an opportunity to beat them at their own game, he has become one of the most important men among the Republigans in the district, and it is to him that disappointed Democrats have for years attributed their defeats. Had he been schooled in the quieter fields of Worcester, for instance, or among the gentle hills of Berkshire, he would have been a more dignified and a daintier, and possibly more scrupulous, though still a vigorous, fighter. To him Congressman Hooper is popularly supposed to be indebted for his last two elections, if not for more than that. And it is now said that because Mr. Simmons controls the Custom-house he has still more power in the district; but for this opinion there is no very substantial foundation. Getting control of the Custom-house has not increased his power beyond strengthening the friendship of his friends and followers. The men most likely to be nominated in place of Mr. Hooper, whether Mr. Simmons favors them or not, now appear to be Hon. Rufus S. Frost, of Chelsea, a Franklin street merchant, or Hon. Francis B. Hayes, a well-known lawyer and a man of good position, financially, politically, and socially. Mr. Frost has held various offices, has been Mayor of Chelsea, a member of the State Senate, and is at present a member of the Executive Council. Mr. Hayes has been a member of the State House of Representatives, and was in the Senate this year. Various gentlemen have urged him to be a candidate, and the friends of both of these men are advocating their interests. Either would make an excellent Congressman, and both are popularly supposed to have one of Mr. Hooper's qualifications—wealth.

Mr. Pierce is one of the few candidates who will stand for re-election, unless he should run for Governor. The Democrats have in times past had many "hopeful seasons," as they have contemplated the district he now represents, but they have none now. Mr. Pierce is one of the most popular of Congressmen. Last Fall he received almost the entire vote of the district. If the Boston districts are represented in Congress by these men—Messrs. Pierce and Frost or Hayes—her interests will certainly be in safe hands.

DAWES AND JUDGE HOAR.

The statement not long ago made by a correspondent of one of your contemporaries that Mr. Dawes and Judge Hoar proposed to leave Congress to have out their Senatorial fight begun in the Legislature last season, is one of the most absurd statements imaginable. Judge Hoar leaves Congress for one of the very best of reasons. It is a sacrifice for him to serve in Congress, and one which his friends say he doesn't feel able to longer meet. He is not a man of much property, because he has given so much time to public work. By proper attention to his law practice it is said he could earn from twent to twenty-five thousand dollars a year, while on his salary as Congressman he can simply exist. Now he feels that it is due to him and his that he should work a while for E. R. Hoar and those immediately interested in him. He has served the public long and faithfully, and at pecuniary sacrifice to himself, and he has certainly earned the right, if any man in the State has, to attend to his own personal interests. He could certainly be re-elected if he wanted to be, and so far as the Senatorship is concerned, he probably would not go across the street to turn a vote for it if it would elect him, to say nothing of carrying on a fight with Mr. Dawes for the supremacy. And Mr. Dawes, I think, has no particular desire to fight Mr. Hoar or anybody else. It is now reported that Judge Hoar may reconsider his decision to retire from Congress, though he is loath to do so. There is a strong desire to defeat the clique against which he first ran, and it is to meet this that he may be induced to change his mind. But there are other strong men in his district upon whom Republicans could unite with sure promise of success. George William Curtis will not run in the Tenth District, represented by the droll old gentleman, Col. Alvah Crocker, and the friends of many prominent gentlemen are actively canvassing their chances. The "leader" at this writing still appears to be Mr. Horatio G. Knight, of East Hampton, who was spoken of in a recent letter as a possible candidate, and who was prominent two years ago when Crocker ran in.

KENTUCKY.

THE ELECTION ON MONDAY—LOCAL OPTION DEFEATED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 4.—In Covington, Ky., Jones, Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, received 1,800 majority over Cochran, Independent. In Newport, Cochran received 30 majority. In Owensboro, Jones received 900 majority. The whole Democratic ticket was elected in Fayette County by from 200 to 400 majority. In Lexington City the Republicans have a majority of about 480 against 800 last year. In Jessamine County the Democratic ticket is elected by a majority of 60. At Nicholasville the Republican candidates for Sheriff, County Clerk and Jailer were elected. All the other Democratic nominees were elected by from 60 to 200 majority. In Paris the Republicans elected the Sheriff by 43 majority, a Republican loss of 237 over last election for Sheriff. Reports from other points of the State indicate that the Democrats have carried the State for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The other nominees were elected according to local feeling. Party lines in most places were not strictly drawn. The majority for Jones in Franklin County is over 300. Local option seems to have been defeated at all points.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 4.—Reports from the State indicate that Jones, the regular Democratic nominee for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, has been elected by a large majority.

JONES' MAJORITY, 45,000 TO 50,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 4.—In the Kentucky election, Jones, Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, has received a majority estimated at 45,000 to 50,000.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The Auditor of the State who has been making an examination of the affairs of the Chicago insurance companies, notified the Attorney General to-day that the Atlantic and Pacific Insurance Company was insolvent, and requested him to take such action in the matter as he deemed necessary. The assets of the company are valued by the Auditor at $209,000, and the liabilities are $447,000.

THE OAK BLUFFS SCANDAL.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—A despatch from Oak Bluffs states that an attempt was made last evening to lynch Elliott. A crowd of 100 men assembled to make an attack upon Elliott's cottage, but the attempt was frustrated by removing him secretly to safer quarters.

THE SALT LAKE CITY ELECTION.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 4.—Mayor Wells was arrested this afternoon and placed under $1,000 bonds to appear one week from to-day, before the United States Commissioner, for interfering with the election yesterday.

The vote of the city, so far as counted, shows 3,500 votes for George Q. Cannon, and 1,000 for R. N. Baskin, candidate for delegate to Congress. Reports from Tooele County say the Liberals have carried that county by 100 majority.

EDUCATIONAL.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

OPENING OF THE PROCEEDINGS—THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UPPER SCHOOLS — DISCUSSIONS ON PAPERS READ.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 4.—The American Educational Association commenced to-day its fourteenth annual session in this city, at the Opera-house, about 400 members being in attendance. Many of the prominent gentlemen expected to participate in its proceedings are not yet here, but among those already in attendance are Rev. George P. Hays, President of Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania; Prof. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard; C. S. Venable, of the Faculty of the University of Virginia; T. W. Harvey, State Commissioner of Ohio Schools; Hon. E. E. White, editor of the *Educational Journal*, of Ohio; Hon. J. B. Bowman, Regent of the Kentucky University; Hon. J. George Hodgkins, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, Ontario, and President Reed, of the Missouri University. The association held one general session this morning, which was opened by a welcoming address by D. Doty, Superintendent of the Detroit schools, and the response by the President of the convention, S. H. White, of Peoria. This was followed by the report of the Committee on Upper Schools. It was read by President Hays, of Washington and Jefferson College, and was quite long. It was an able paper, and was listened to with general interest. Dr. Hays took the ground that between common schools and the university there existed a gap, to fill which the necessity of intermediate or upper schools must be recognized. He then urged that the general good required that the high schools and academies should be so managed as to form a grade to and preparation for the colleges, and opposed the idea, so prevalent in some quarters, that the common school system, ending in the high school, can give a perfect education. Referring to the mingling of politics with school affairs, he denounced it as an unmitigated evil, the remedy for which lay in increasing the intelligence of the people and the appointment of educational officers for more extended terms. Good private academies, in consequence of the spread of free schools and other causes, were few and far between, and were not profitable. These institutions were much more desirable than the multiplication of starving colleges, and the committee had addressed a number of localities with a view of finding out whether they could be profitably established. The answers were unanimous in declaring that if they were endowed to a sufficient extent, even to the securing beyond peradventure of a sufficient salary for one Principal, they could be successfully maintained. The report also advocated the endowment of professorships in high schools as a means to the great end of perfect education.

A discussion on the papers followed, which was participated in by Dr. Wallace, of Illinois; Mr. Reed, of Steubenville; Mr. Cook, of Columbus, Ohio; Mr. Hammond, of Massachusetts; Dr. T. Harris, of St. Louis, and was closed by Dr. Hays. It ended in the adoption of the report and its recommendations, and developed nothing especially new, except a vigorous speech by Dr. Harris on the relations between the colleges and high schools. He said that the demand for what are called information studies in the public schools, is based on a great popular need, and will be permanent. It follows that if high schools prepare students for college they must have two courses, one for the colleges—a skeleton classical course—and the other the really educational course. This is the important question of the day In Germany they have got over it, but our colleges are still groping in the dark for it. He then moved the appointment of a committee to investigate the relations of the colleges and high schools, and report at the next meeting. This was adopted, and the general convention then adjourned.

This afternoon its members met in four sections. In that of superintendence nothing was done beyond organizing, with W. L. Creery Superintendent of the Baltimore schools in the chair. In that of higher education, President Reed, of Missouri University, presided, and an able paper in favor of the election system of study in colleges was read by Prof. Peabody, of Harvard. In the department of normal schools, Prof. Jno. Ogden, of Ohio, read an elaborate paper upon what constitutes a proper course of study in such institutions. Both of these were discussed at some length, but neither was formally adopted, Prof. Ogden's papers encountering some strenuous opposition. The department of elementary instruction devoted the afternoon to a discussion of graded school management, the paper which formed its nucleus being read by Hon. E. E. White, of Toledo.

This evening a general session was held at the Opera-house, and an address was delivered by Prof. Wm. R. Abbott, Principal of Bellevue High School, Virginia, upon "The Profession of the Teacher." The National Association of German-American teachers are also holding their fifth annual session here, about 100 being in attendance. They have as yet done nothing of importance but organize. The following officers were elected: President, Prof. Scham, New-York; Vice President, Dr. J. C. Christin, St. Louis; Treasurer, Carl Scheurman, Detroit; Secretaries, Ernest Ritsch, Henry Fick, Mrs. Helene Theiss, all of Cincinnati.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued rising over New-England, with north and west winds, and clear, cool weather over the Middle States and the lower lake region, with north and east winds, and clear, cool weather and over the South Atlantic States, with north-east winds, slightly lower temperature, and light coast rains. It has fallen over the upper lake region and the north-west, with east to south winds, higher temperature, and from the upper Mississippi Valley westward areas of light rain.

PROBABILITIES.

Over New-England the barometer will continue rising, with north-west to north-east winds, and clear, cool weather.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region north-east to south-east winds, and generally clear, cool weather.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, higher barometer, slightly lower temperature, north to east winds, partly cloudy weather, and light coast rains.

For the West Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, rising temperature, south to east winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region, falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh and brisk east to south winds, partly cloudy weather and areas of light rain.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	71°	59°	3:30 P. M.	84°	76°
6 A. M.	69°	59°	6 P. M.	80°	74°
9 A. M.	75°	65°	9 P. M.	77°	71°
12 M.	79°	72°	12 P. M.	75°	66°

Average temperature yesterday.......................67¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......................76¼°

ANOTHER CONFESSION BY THE MURDERER ORTWEIN.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 4.—Ernest Ortwein, the murderer of the Hammett family, who is now in jail awaiting the signing of his death warrant by the Governor, has made another confession. In his first confession he said his object was to get some money supposed to be in the house, but now he says he attempted to outrage Ida, the oldest girl, aged eight years. Her screams aroused the other two children, so alarming him that he killed all of them. When Mr. and Mrs. Hammett returned he also killed them, and then set fire to the house, hoping to cover all traces of his horrible crime.

A NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.

BOSTON TO RIVAL NEW-YORK—A FIRST-CLASS ROAD TO BE BUILT FROM BOSTON TO THE WEST—MEETING OF MERCHANTS YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—A number of energetic gentlemen, including some well-known Boston business men, have secured the organization of a league, to be extended throughout the State, for the purpose of securing the election of men to the Legislature this Fall who will favor the granting of a charter for a railroad from Boston Harbor through the Hoosac Tunnel to Lake Ontario and the West, with a double track of steel rails, the road to be managed, to quote from themselves, "in the interests of the people, especially of the farming interests, and of commerce, manufactures, real estate, and cheap food; and to place Boston and New-York on terms of equality, both in regard to freight and passenger fares to and from the West." The league pledges itself to secure the co-operation of all persons in the Commonwealth for the completion of the line, and to maintain the same against all monopolies and combinations for the permanent advantages of the people, not only in the City of Boston and along the whole line of the road, but throughout the State. It is intended to make this a political issue in the Fall campaign, and to elect men solely on this basis.

A meeting was held in the city to-day to perfect the organization and start the work. The following were elected a Board of Managers: Otis Clapp, Lyman S. Hopgood, John G. Webster, William Claflin, Wm. B. Spooner, R. A. Ballou, A. P. Blake, Henry J. Nazro, Edward Crane, James M. Buffum, D. D. Broadhead, L. J. Bird, Edward Hamilton, Jerome Jones, Henry R. Read, Jeremiah L. Newton, Wm. Aspinwall, A. B. Wentworth, John B. Bartlett, Edward Page, E. W. James Appleton, Nathaniel Blanchard, J. S. Potter, Jno. B. Taft.

In the speeches at the meeting the plan was further developed. Mr. Edwd. Crane declared it to be for Boston as against New-York and other cities. Grades or no grades, he said, mountain or no mountain, if freights are $10 from Chicago to New-York, they shall not be $10 and 1 mill to Boston; and if they are $3 from Albany and Troy to New-York, they shall be no move to Boston whether a dollar is ever earned from the tunnel or not. The President of the Boston and Albany Road, he asserted, is interested in the New-York Central, and this is the secret of Boston's hardship. It is one duty of this league to get this road out of its present hands, and legally, and to have it also run in the interests of the people.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

TWO LADIES NEARLY DROWNED IN WESTLY LAKE—INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ASHBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—As Mrs. Brown, of Macon, Ga., a guest at the Ocean View House, was bathing yesterday afternoon in Westly Lake, which separates Ashbury Park from Ocean Grove, she entered the water where the lake is dyked to prevent its overflowing to the ocean. Her sister, Mrs. Wise, also of Macon, accompanied her. As she stepped from the shore Mrs. Brown stepped into a deep hole and instantly sank. Mrs. Wise stood screaming on the bank, and seeing her sister's agonized face rise supplicatingly above the water, she sprang in, but only intensified the excitement, for she, too, immediately sank. A gentleman went into the water and caught the ladies, when he was seized by them and carried down. The crowd of bathers in the lake and ocean had by this time been attracted to the spot, and a policeman speedily appeared. He dashed into the water, pushed Mrs. Brown to the shore as she rose the third time, held Mrs. Wise, and enabled the drowning man to scramble to the sandy bank, where he fell exhausted. The ladies soon recovered.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The woolen mill at Dayville, Conn., owned by A. & W. Potter, was burned yesterday afternoon. The fire caught in the picker-room, and the mill and stock was quickly destroyed, nothing whatever being saved. The loss will reach $70,000; insurance $40,000.

A fire at Manchester, Mich., destroyed Messrs. Raynolds & Norderkircher's paper and grist mills. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $28,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A mill on Columbia avenue, Philadelphia, occupied by John McVeigh, manufacturer of carpet yarns, and by Messrs. Hansell, coach trimmings, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $22,000; partially insured.

A building owned and occupied by Edward Farrell as a residence, in Calais, Me., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, with most of the stock and furniture. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,500.

Putnam's box factory, in Charlestown, Mass., was totally destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss about $10,000; no insurance.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the frame shanty of George Fergal, in One Hundred and Tenth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, resulting in $50 damage.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 266 Washington street, occupied by R. L. Brower, produce dealer. Damage to stock, $2,400; insured in the Brooklyn Company. The building is owned by Geo. Opdyke, and is damaged to the extent of $1,500. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon some unknown person set fire to a quantity of straw in the vacant house No. 75 Essex street. Damage $75.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Belknap returned to Washington yesterday morning.

Prospect (N. S.) fishermen made a haul o 1,000 barrels of mackerel on Sunday.

During the first six months of this year 500,060 tons of coal were raised at the Nova Scotia and Cape Breton mines.

H. M. S. Doris sails from Halifax, N. S., next Saturday for England. Admiral Wellesley visits England in her.

John Leopold, whose wife and young children were drowned in the Pittsburg flood, has become insane.

Enoch Rhodinizen, who occupied the building in Halifax, N. S., set on fire Sunday, has been arrested. The building was well insured.

Yesterday morning was the coldest ever known in Concord, N. H., in the early part of August. The mercury at 5 o'clock registered 46°.

A. G. Lauer, fifty-four years old, a German saloon-keeper at No. 254 West Pratt street, Baltimore, committed suicide yesterday morning by taking arsenic.

Grant's steam planing mill, on the Berwick side at Great Falls, N. H., was damaged by fire on Monday night to the extent of $3,000. The property was not insured.

Gens. Phil. Sheridan and Eugene Carr arrived at Buffalo yesterday, and are the guests of Hon. Wm. G. Fargo. They will remain through race week.

The first train of cars passed over the new track of the Pennsylvania Railroad on Delaware avenue to the depot of the company, at the corner of Delaware avenue and Walnut street, Philadelphia, yesterday. Trains will commence running regularly on Monday, bringing goods almost to merchants' doors.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

WRECK ON THE IRISH COAST.

THE BRITISH STEAM-SHIP CORINTH LOST OFF GALLEY HEAD—ALL ON BOARD SAVED—VESSEL AND CARGO A TOTAL LOSS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The British steam-ship Corinth, Capt. Eden, which left New-York July 15, for Liverpool, has been lost off Galley Head, coast of Cork, Ireland, together with her cargo. The crew was saved.

[The Corinth was chartered some time ago by the Atlas Steam-ship Company (English) to run in the West Indian trade until the company's new steamer Andes was completed. The Andes has been running on the line for two months, and the Corinth, loaded with corn and grain, was on her way back to her owners, Messrs. Nicholsen, of Liverpool, when she was wrecked. The vessel was an iron screw steamship, built in Sunderland, England, in 1873. She was of 610 tons burden, English measurement—about 888 tons gross. Her length was 230 feet, breadth 29 feet, and depth 17 feet. She was considered to be in every respect an excellent vessel, not swift—her speed being about 8½ knots per hour—but sure and seaworthy. Her commander, Capt. Eden, is an experienced navigator, and had made four voyages in the company's service, giving great satisfaction. Galley Head, in the County of Cork, where the Corinth was lost, is midway between Cape Clear and Queenstown. This part of the Irish coast is very dangerous, and vessels are forced to sail close in shore. The agents of the company are of opinion that the weather was thick, and that the Corinth probably ran in too close to the coast, and struck the headland. The cargo of the Corinth consisted of 22,000 bushels of corn and 7,500 bushels of wheat, shipped by David Bingham in this City. The ship's company numbered thirty-one, and there were two passengers. The vessel and cargo are fully insured in English companies.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON THE PUBLIC WORSHIP BILL—THE MORDAUNT CASE.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The House of Lords to-day threw out an important amendment made by the House of Commons to the Public Worship Regulation bill, granting parishioners right of appeal to an Archbishop in case a Bishop refuses to authorize the prosecution of a clergyman for ritualistic practices. The action of the Lords coincides with the views of Mr. Gladstone, who was an earnest opponent of the amendment.

The accusation against Johnstone in the Mordaunt case has been withdrawn.

THE AMERICAN BASE-BALL PLAYERS—COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—In the game of base-ball yesterday afternoon at Lord's Cricket Ground, between the Red Stockings and Athletics, the Bostonians reached the first base nine times by errors of their opponents, and the Athletics once. The game lasted two hours and ten minutes.

The bowling of the Americans in the game of cricket was weak. The newspapers consider that the playing by the Americans of base-ball and cricket alternately gives the Marylebone Club undue advantage, as so much exertion must fatigue their opponents.

The journals publish long details of the game of base-ball, giving full explanations. The beautiful catching of the Americans is particularly referred to.

THE CRICKET MATCH — THE ENGLISHMEN SCORE 105, AND THE AMERICANS 72 FOR TEN WICKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The game of cricket at Lord's was resumed this morning. The English eleven finished their innings for a total of 105 runs. The Americans then went to the bat, and made 72 runs for ten wickets. The game will be finished to-morrow, the Americans having eleven more wickets to fall.

The base-ball game was not played this afternoon in consequence of unfavorable weather, and for the same reason the attendance of spectators was small.

THE AMERICANS WIN THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Contrary to expectation the game of cricket at Lord's was continued and finished to-day, both parties having agreed to make it a match of one inning each, on account of the weather. The Americans were victorious, having scored 107, with wickets to fall, to the English club's 105 in their complete inning. The following is the American score: Wright, 1; McBride, 5; Spalding, 23; Anson, 2; Barnes, 5; G. Wright, 12; Sutton, 3; Fisler, 3; Leonard, 13; McVey, 10; O'Rourke, 4; Batten, 4; McMullen, 5; Hall, 5; Shafer, 5; Beales, 1; and six additional runs from wides and byes. Six Englishmen and two Americans made no runs. The English Club gained fourteen runs from byes and wides. The highest individual English scores were 27 and 24.

There was great excitement at the conclusion of the game. Harry and George Wright and McBride were the bowlers on the American side. The Wrights took four wickets each and McBride took three.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

GREAT BRITAIN TO TAKE NO PART IN ANY ARMED INTERVENTION.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in answer to an inquiry from Sir George Bowyer, stated that Her Majesty's Government had no intention of taking part in an armed intervention in Spain, and had no reason to suppose that other European Powers contemplated such a step, which would not meet with encouragement from England.

THE REPORTED PROTEST OF GERMANY AGAINST FRENCH VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY DENIED.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The report that Germany had sent a note to France protesting against the violation of the Spanish frontier and threatening intervention is pronounced to be without foundation.

A POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—It is rumored that a postal convention has been concluded between France and the Carlists.

FRENCH TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER REINFORCED.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—It is said that the French troops guarding the Spanish frontier have been reinforced, and vigorous measures have been ordered to prevent uniformed Carlists from crossing the boundary.

CUBA.

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN SPANISH GUERRILLAS AND INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Aug. 4.—A party of Spanish guerrillas had a fight with a body of insurgents three leagues from Sancti Spiritus. Many men on both sides were wounded.

MRS. TILTON'S EVIDENCE.

SHE RELATES THE STORY OF HER LIFE AND TROUBLES.

SHE CONTRADICTS HER HUSBAND'S STATEMENTS—HER RELATIONS WITH MR. BEECHER—THE LIFE MR. TILTON HAS LED FOR YEARS.

The following is a report of the testimony of Mrs. Theodore Tilton before the Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church, and which is printed from the official stenographer's notes, with a few omissions. It will be seen that the witness contradicts almost every statement made by her husband:

By Mr. Hill—You stated, I think, the date of your marriage in your former examination? A.—I believe so—1855.

Q.—Did you begin your married life housekeeping or boarding? A.—Boarding with my mother, on Livingston street.

Q.—About how long did you remain boarding with her? A.—My first housekeeping was in Oxford street. I think that was in the Spring of 1860.

Q.—How long did you remain in Oxford street? A.—Nearly three years, I think.

Q.—And then where did you go? A.—We went to board with mother again, about three years; and then from there I went to my own house in Livingston street, where I remained until within a few weeks.

Q.—Please state to the committee what Mr. Tilton's conduct was toward you in the early part of your married life, so far as personal attention was concerned, in sickness or in health. A.—I wish these gentlemen to understand that to a very large extent I take the blame upon myself of the indifference that my husband has shown to me in all my life. At first I understood very well that I was not to have the attention that many wives have. I realized that his talent and genius must not be narrowed down to myself. That I made him understand also. To a very large extent I attribute to that the later sorrows of my life. I gave him to understand that what might be regarded as neglect under other circumstances would not be regarded by me as neglect in him, owing to his business, and to his desire to make a name for himself, and to rise before the world.

Q.—To what extent was that attention to outside matters carried by him to the neglect of his family? A.—At the birth of the first three children I had very severe and prolonged sicknesses, but when he saw me he never felt that I was sick, because on seeing him I always tried to seem well. I felt so desirous of his presence, it was charged upon me many a time by my mother and my brother, "When Theodore or the doctor comes you are never sick." They said of me: "She has never a genius for being sick."

Q.—Will you state just what attention your husband bestowed upon you in case of sickness, during your confinement or any other illnesses if you had them? A.—Well, I had no attention whatever, I may truthfully say, from him, any more than a stranger would give. I do not think it was from neglect so much as from an inability on his part to understand that I was sick and suffering, though, in fact, I was very seriously ill.

Q.—Please give the committee some idea of the length and severity of your illnesses in these three instances, or in any one of them? A.—At the birth of my second little girl I was sick from the middle of April until September, confined to my bed. I sat up for the first time in the middle of September a little while.

ALLEGED HEARTLESS CONDUCT ON THE PART OF MR. TILTON.

Q.—Who was your physician? A.—Dr. Morrill. Theodore, I can truthfully tell you, in that time never gave me any sympathy at all. He called to see how I did in the morning and in the evening, or late at night. At this period he was absorbed in chess to such a degree that he would sometimes be up all night. I have known him to stand up at night, ready for bed, engaged upon a problem in chess, and to be found in that same condition in the morning, without having gone to bed at all.

Q.—Was his conduct in that respect the subject of remonstrance on the part of your mother and others? A.—Frequently by my mother.

Q.—Ever in your presence? A.—Yes, Sir; and also by my nurse, who was a faithful woman. She would often speak to him and of him in his presence as thoughtless and heartless. I have known her many times to speak harshly of him.

Q.—How much was he engrossed with actual business at this time? A.—Not very much. I always thought that if Theodore had more business he would have less time for sentiment and romance.

Q.—How much time did he spend in actual business as editor? A.—In the early years of his editorial life I think he was a pretty hard worker. He never had his study at home then, and never wrote much at home.

Q.—Do you recollect any message which came to you or to the family from your doctor in regard to your condition, giving the reason why your illness was of such a lingering character? A.—Yes, Sir, I remember that Dr. Putnam said, "There is care and trouble on that woman's mind, and I cannot help it with medicine." He said that there was something he could not reach by the ordinary method, and that it was trouble.

Q.—What was the trouble in point of fact? A.—Well, any one of you gentlemen, I think, would have cared for my family as much as Theodore did. I was left entirely with my servants, and they were very poor servants. I could not have my mother with me, because it was impossible for her to live with us on account of the disagreement between Mr. Tilton and herself.

Q.—You intimated that you thought it would be better if your husband had been more fully occupied; will you explain further what you mean by that remark? A.—He spent a great deal of his time at home in moods of dissatisfaction with the surroundings, yearning, and wanting other ministrations; there was nothing in our home that satisfied him.

Q.—Why was that? A.—It was on account of my domestic duties; I think it was because I could not minister to him in the way he wanted me to—that is, in reading; his life was largely literary, and I could not meet him there; I had three little children, all of about the same age, at that time.

Q.—Were his friends persons who were congenial to you at that early time? A.—Yes, Sir; I was happy in the friends that he brought to my house, and felt as if they were an addition to my life.

Q.—Tell me who your guests were at the time. A.—I do not think when we boarded with mother that there were many except the church folks. When we left mother's and went into Oxford street literary people came to the house, and that has been so ever since. They would sometimes call in his absence, and when he came home I would laughingly tell him that so and so had been there during the day, and he would ask, "What did you have to say?" I would reply, "Well, I am a first-rate listener if they are good talkers; if not, I am a good chatterer myself."

Q.—Did you understand that he said that as an expression of doubt as to your ability to entertain people? A.—Yes, Sir; there is not the shadow of a doubt of it. I have lived under that always. He was very critical about my language. When under Theodore's influence I do not think I ever said anything freely or naturally.

HOW MRS. TILTON RECEIVED HER HUSBAND'S FRIENDS.

Q.—Please state what you did or tried to do in receiving these friends of his? A.—I tried to receive them kindly and pleasantly always, and I think there is not one of them that will not bear witness to it; they were welcome; I always had a great desire to make my house hospitable to every one that came into it; we had a little picture of a sunshine house; the first year Theodore brought it home, and I said, "Our house will always be like that."

Q.—I want to ask you in regard to his attentions to domestic wants—to the needs of the family. A.—He did not know anything about them at all; I took charge of them myself altogether; often he was critical about it, and I would say, "Well, alone I can do no better; but with you I think I could do much better!" and he would say, "I do not call upon you to go to the office to do my work; this is yours; the other is mine."

Q.—What was the character of his criticisms? A.—They were very unreasonable indeed. He would speak to me harshly and severely about any little extravagance, as he considered it. He was very fastidious, and must have the best of everything, but he didn't realize the cost.

Q.—Do you mean that he found fault with your domestic management? A.—Yes, Sir, with my management of my servants, and with my management of the household matters generally.

Q.—You speak of his referring to it harshly and severely. How did he treat you in matters of that description? A.—I fail generally when I attempt to be severe, and therefore I do not think I can imitate or describe him; but it was very hard and cruel. He would frequently make some very impulsive remark. I remember his taking me to task and scolding me severely before the butcher in regard to my dealings there; but directly after making a severe remark to me he would always apologize and say that he was sorry; but the apology was in private. It is a sorry story indeed.

Q.—Was his demands extravagant? A.—Very much so. He was very particular with regard to his [illegible] and the table linen and his own apparel, and the glass and china must be very nice; but those [illegible] so that the [illegible] subjected to were largely increased, while I would have liked very well to have had it different.

Q.—Now, state to the committee what it was that first really disturbed your peace of mind in your family. A.—I think that first I was jealous of his attention to the ladies.

Q.—When were you first sensible of that? A.—I think not until the Winter of 1866.

Q.—Do you recall any criticism of Mr. Tilton upon your conduct in any respect prior to 1869? A.—Oh, yes. My manner to every one was a trouble to Theodore. I think that was the beginning of my trouble. I saw something that was interesting in every one. Persons that he would find it a perfect bore to talk with, I would be interested in, and would entertain. That was a great annoyance to Mr. Tilton, and he said "I gathered about me the most distressing sort of people," and he frequently had to go away. Many persons that were pleasant to me were repulsive to him; but all who came—it mattered very little to me who they were—I took an interest in. Not that I wanted such and such persons; but the house was open, and I really feel that you should give me credit for that one gift of mine, (if it is a gift,) of seeing something in almost every one to be interested in—the poor and the rich and the miserable—even those women who have troubled me so much latterly.

HER RELATIONS WITH MR. BEECHER.

Q.—When did he begin to talk to you, if at all, in regard to your association with and friendship for Mr. Beecher? A.—I think I had no personal visits from Mr. Beecher before 1866. That is the first that I remember seeing him very much.

Q.—What was the criticism in regard to Mr. Beecher and yourself which Mr. Tilton made? A.—I would like to go back a little here, for I think it will show you my manner with Mr. Beecher. When I lived in Oxford street that was the first of this taint with which Mr. —— filled my husband's mind as early as 1865. Theodore then used to begin to talk to me about Mr. Beecher's wrong-doings with ladies which he (Mr. Tilton) had heard from Mr. ——, and night after night, day after day he talked about Mr. Beecher. He seemed to be worried on that subject, so that when Mr. Beecher came to see me Mr. Tilton immediately began to have suspicions. But in order that I might be perfectly transparent to my husband with respect to my interviews with Mr. Beecher, whenever I was alone with him I used to make a memorandum and charge my mind with all the details of the conversation that passed between us that I might repeat them to Mr. Tilton. It was so in regard to every gentleman who came to see me and with whom I sat alone. I was very closely watched and questioned, but especially in regard to Mr. Beecher. I attributed those criticisms from Theodore to Mr. ——'s criticisms. I never had a visit from Mr. Beecher that I was not questioned. Theodore would question me till I thought I had told him all that we talked about, and perhaps a day or two afterward I would throw out a remark which Mr. Beecher had made, and Theodore would say, "You didn't tell me that yesterday." I would say, "I forgot it." "You lie!" he would say; "you didn't mean to tell me." "Oh, yes, I did mean to tell you, but I forgot it." For two or three years I tried faithfully to repeat to my husband everything that I said and did, till I found it made him more suspicious than ever. He believed that I left out many things purposely, while I was conscious of never meaningly omitting anything. I wanted Theodore to know everything that passed between us. I often said that if he would only come home and be there he would know all.

"HE HAD NO CONFIDENCE IN ME."

Q.—You say that he would say "you lie." Be kind enough to explain to the committee what his manner was in doing that? A.—It was passionate and angry. He had no confidence in me. In those days I suffered a great deal; the last two or three years I have not felt so badly.

Q.—You say that these suspicions and criticisms continued for about three years? A.—They have lasted up to the present day I think.

Q.—When did his complaints against you change from the form of criticism to that of accusation, or something more than mere criticism? A.—In the latter part of the Winter and in the early Spring of 1869-70 he began to talk to me, assuming that I had done wrong.

Q.—In what respect? A.—With Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Criminally? A.—Yes. I have been with him days and nights talking this matter over; but I would like to have you know that these conversations lasted for years, and that the change of his thought from the "old to the new" as he called it, was gradual. I used to think that his suspicions of me were caused by his not being at rest in his own mind.

Q.—When he assumed that you had been guilty of criminal intimacy with Mr. Beecher how did you treat the subject? A.—For a time I was very angry, and expressed myself to him as strongly as I possibly could; I became angry, and said I would not be talked to in that way.

Q.—State how you received it at different times, whether you received it silently or denied it? A.—I received it in various ways, according to the manner in which he introduced it; sometimes I would think it best to be quiet; I have often taken the plausible mode of dealing with him, and tried to lift his mind from that subject to some other; I have acted according to his moods as far as I could.

Q.—State whether or not you invariably denied that you ever had any criminal intimacy with Mr. Beecher? A.—I have indeed; I remember that he not only charged me with this in my presence, but often became so audacious as to write to me about it, and that seemed to me unpardonable.

Q.—When did he begin that? A.—In the Summer of 1870, when I was away.

Q.—What was the character of that which he wrote to you in this particular? A.—He sometimes would write quite lengthily of his own state of mind; his social theories—what we call free love doctrines—were the one absorbing theme with him then; I remember replying to him; I have not the letter, but so far as I can recollect there was a direct, not question exactly, but affirmation.

Q.—What was your reason for adopting these various methods in receiving these accusations? A.—Because I felt that he was in a morbid state of mind from troubles of his own; I was not quite willing to treat the matter seriously in regard to myself until he began to publish it abroad.

HOME LIFE IN LIVINGSTON STREET.

Q.—What did you do in endeavoring to soothe and quiet Mr. Tilton, and relieve his mind from the impressions he had in regard to yourself and in regard to social life? A.—I read to him a great deal aloud; I have read to him nearly half the night; he could not sleep; he never has been a good sleeper for years and years.

Q.—What did you do particularly in regard to his accusation against you? A.—I never could do anything but deny it.

Q.—Did you always deny it? A.—Oh yes, Sir; always.

Q.—Please state what he said on the subject—how he introduced it. A.—Well, as I look back upon it now, it seems to me that he would be very glad to bring me into such a state that I would acknowledge some wrong; all his influence in his conversation was exerted in that direction. He would talk of the Bible—he read it and thought of it—and he was becoming persuaded and was making up his mind in regard to the life he was about to lead, and he would ask me again and again, "What do you think about this? 'Whosoever looketh upon a woman,' &c." Really, my friends, he was morbid on that subject. I do not think he ever talked about anything else. I sought relief from it day and night, I assure you. He would keep me awake till 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning discussing of this particular subject. It came from his giving up his religious faith. Altogether, it was a break down.

Q.—In making these offensive allegations what did he say? A.—As often as any way he said; "You will not deny that you have had criminal intercourse," and he tried to frighten me by saying that he had seen certain things.

AN EXPLICIT CHARGE.

Q.—What things did he say he had seen? A.—I remember that once or twice he pretended he saw me sitting in Mr. Beecher's lap at home in the red chair in the parlor. In reply to this I said, "You didn't." I do not know what you, gentlemen, will think; but you certainly can see that such a continual talk year in and year out would have its influence upon me. I came to be really quite indifferent except in regard to my anxiety about him. It was a sort of morbid jealousy that he had. I was worn out and sick with it.

Q.—Was it only in respect to Mr. Beecher that he made these accusations or in respect to other people also? A.—In respect to Mr. Beecher only at that time. About 1870, I believe, he began to think that I had great admiration for several people besides Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Did he hesitate to mention names? A.—No, Sir, he did not.

Q.—How many different persons did he mention? A.—Two or three gentlemen acquaintances.

Q.—Did he ever make to you any charge, or accusation even, with respect to Mr. Beecher, naming any definite time or place of any criminal act. A.—Oh! no, never. He never connected any time with it.

Q.—Did he ever pretend to you that you had been guilty of any impropriety with Mr. Beecher at his (Mr. Beecher's) house? A.—No. He wondered why I went there on two or three occasions. I went on errands. I attended Mr. Burgess a great deal at the time of his death, (he was a poor man,) and I went to Mr. Beecher two or three times to see him in regard to that man.

Q.—Did you ever meet Mr. Beecher at other places by appointment? A.—Never at all; not once.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton ever base any accusations against you upon any admission which you had made to him, either with respect to an event at Mr. Beecher's, or your house, or any other place? A.—Yes. He based an accusation against me in his public statement upon an interview which I had with Mr. Beecher in my second-story room, and I deny it in my public statement.

Q.—In any conversation with you at any time did he accuse you of any wrong-doing with Mr. Beecher, based upon any admission by you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is it true that in July, 1870, you confessed to your husband any act or acts of impropriety with Mr. Beecher. A.—No.

Q.—Did you admit to him any wrongs of criminal intimacy with Mr. Beecher at other places? A.—No, Sir.

CATHERINE GAUNT.

Q.—Now please state what conversation occurred in the Summer of 1870, along about the month of July, between you and your husband in relation to that subject? A.—Well, I said in my statement, not that I had made a confession similar to that which Catherine Gaunt had made at any one time, but that I had said things in many conversations out of which there might have been gathered up just such a story as, on reading Catherine Gaunt's up to a certain point, I felt that she had told.

Q.—You wrote a letter to your husband from Schoharie; had you at that time read the life of Catherine Gaunt through? A.—No, I had not. I had read the life of Catherine Gaunt to a certain point, and, being touched very strongly with it in regard to myself, I sat down and wrote this letter to Theodore.

Mr. Winslow—Had you at that time any reference to adultery or thought of it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did you refer to? A.—I will try to answer that question; the one absorbing feeling of my whole life has been Theodore Tilton; neither Mr. Beecher, I assure you, nor any human being has ever taken away from that one fact, my love for him; but I must say that I felt very great helpfulness in my own soul from having had the friendship of Mr. Beecher, and also of other people, as many women as men.

Mr. Hill—Q.—You stated that in the summer of 1870 you made confession in respect to Catherine Gaunt, and that you made it at no one time? A.—No, I did not; I think that Theodore gathered up from all our talks that Summer that I really found in Mr. Beecher what I did not find in him; he got that I know; I gave it to him; but I often said, "Theodore, if you had given to me what you give to others, I dare say I should find in you what I find in Mr. Beecher."

Q.—In your Schoharie letter you spoke of your "sin;" what did you mean by that? A.—Theodore's nature being a proud one, I felt, on reading that book, that I had done him wrong, that I had harmed him in taking any one else in any way, although, on looking it over, I do not think but that I should do it again, because it has been so much to my soul.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MR. BEECHER AND MR. TILTON.

Q.—Taking any one else in what respect? A.—I do not think if I had known as much as I do now of Tilton that I should ever have encouraged Mr. Beecher's acquaintance; I think I did wrong in doing it, inasmuch as it hurt Theodore. I do not know as I can make myself understood; but do you know what I mean when I say that I was aroused in myself—that I had a self-assertion which I never knew before with Theodore? There was always a damper between me and Theodore, but there never was between me and Mr. Beecher. With Mr. Beecher I had a sort of consciousness of being more; he appreciated me as Theodore did not. I felt myself another woman; I felt that he respected me. I think Theodore never saw in me what Mr. Beecher did.

Mr. Sage—Do you mean to say that Theodore put down self-respect in you, while Mr. Beecher lifted it up? A.—Yes; I never felt a bit of embarrassment with Mr. Beecher, but to this day I never could sit down with Theodore without being self-conscious and feeling his sense of my inequality with him.

Mr. Winslow—Will you state, in a few words, what was that sin which you spoke of in that letter? A.—I do not think I felt that it was anything more than giving to another what was due to my husband—that which he did not bring out, however.

Q.—When you speak of what was due to him, what do you refer to? A.—Why, the all of my nature; I do not think I feel any great sin about it now.

By Mr. Hill—Do you mean that you thought you let your affections, or your regard, or your respect, go out for Mr. Beecher unduly, and so censured yourself? A.—No, Sir; I do not think I ever felt that; because I did not think I harmed Theodore in that; I harmed him in his pride by allowing any one else to enter into my life at all. I think that was sin.

Q.—When you speak of your sin you do not mean to be understood as going further than that? A.—No; let me tell you a little more: Theodore up to that time, in his accusations, would often talk to me by the hour to show me the effect that he said he knew I carried about my personal presence with gentlemen, and I would become nearly crazy in my conscience. He would say that he knew there was no one who carried such an influence as I did. I would say, "Theodore, I do not think that is a fact. If I did I would never speak to another man in all my life."

Q.—Did he define that influence? A.—He said I had a sensual influence. I used to become impregnated with this idea of his myself while under his influence, and I wondered if it was so, and would think it over and over. He would often talk to me in that way by the hour, and try to persuade me that it was true; and then, when I used to get out from under his influence, I was perfectly sure that no man ever felt that way toward me.

ONLY CONFIDENCE AND RESPECT FOR MR. BEECHER.

Mr. Sage—Was there, in the sin to which you referred, anything that was unjust, or that was giving to Mr. Beecher any affection that belonged to your husband? A.—No, Sir. I think that the wifely feeling which I gave to my husband was as pure as anything that I could give him. There was nothing more than confidence and respect which I gave to Mr. Beecher; and I teach my daughters that if they give to their husbands what I have given to mine, they will do enough. I would like to have you, gentlemen, realize how very severe that was to me, because it has been day after day and week after week—the hearing that that was the effect of my presence upon persons; it made me sick and caused me to distress myself; it kept me in embarrassment; it was a hard thing to live under.

Mr. Cleaveland—Did it make you feel that you were beneath him, and not his equal? A.—Oh, certainly. I will tell you a little incident to explain this feeling in regard to my personal appearance, (my presence was always mean, I know.) I have often been invited to go with him to meet his friends, and, very much against my will, I have gone. I never could appear as a lady. Of course I never could dress as other ladies did; that was not my taste; and when I have been there with them, going at his own desire, he has turned around to me and said, "I would give $500 if you were not by my side," meaning that I was so insignificant that he was ashamed of me; and I remember perfectly in two or three instances going to hotels where my being short of stature was a dreadful trial to him, and he said, "I wish you would not keep near me." I would not have gone if I had not been invited by him, and I did not go save to accompany him, dear friends, and I would have cut off my right arm to have been five inches taller. He seemed unwilling that I should be as the Lord made me. I do not know what else it was. One occasion I remember very well. There was a large company of friends at our house—they were all his friends—a gathering of women's rights people, and he particularly requested me not to come near him that night. It was very evident to me that he did not want comparisons made between us. That seems very mean to state, but it hurt me very much to know it.

Mr. Hill—In July, 1870, had you any conversation with Mr. Tilton in regard to his own habits and his own associations. A.—Yes, Sir, I had.

Q.—What was the character of that conversation? A.—He had always very freely opened his heart and his thoughts to me in all these conversations, for I think he never had a thought without telling me. No matter how much it hurt, he would tell it, and he made a great many disclosures to me of his life that Summer.

Q.—Did he make any confession to you of criminality with other ladies? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did you say that was about July, 1870? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have noticed his statement in which he says you confessed adultery to him about that time; and you say that the confession was the other way—from him to you? A.—It was. I do not mean that his confession at that time referred to one; his talk with me referred to several. It was the time when I was making up my mind what to do in regard to living with a person who had reached such a state; and in connection with those ideas which he had grown into. He said he wished me to understand that when he was away from home on a lecturing tour, or anywhere visiting with friends, if he desired the gratification of himself he would do it.

THE ALLEGED SLANDERS ABOUT TILTON.

Q.—State what you refer to in your published statement where you speak of your going to other people to correct impressions with reference to him, and finding that he had anticipated you? A.—The world was filled with slanders about him. He did not seem to know it. He thought everything came from me, and he said so. He declared that I was the originator of all this talk about him, and he insisted upon my correcting these impressions.

Q.—Do you remember that that was in the Summer of 1870? A.—Yes. I will give you once instance which occurred with Elizabeth so-and-so. Said he, "That woman has been talking against me, and I want you to go around and see her, and put an end to it." Well, I immediately did. The next day I put on my things and made a call on her, and said that I was surprised that she should add to the stories that were already in circulation—that I should have thought she would have avoided doing it for my sake; and she said, "Mrs. Tilton, do you know why I didn't? Because the night before your husband had told stories of yourself to such and such a person that came to me directly, and I was not going to allow an accusation of that character to stand against you." I found where I went not only the accusation, but the details which he has now published.

Mr. Sage—He was charging you with the same crime that he was committing himself? A.—Yes; and it was a very singular thing for him to do; I would go back from these calls utterly speechless; I could say no more to these people; and I said to him, "Theodore, what made you send me there?" He would deny that he had ever said any such things as were attributed to him; there was no talking with him; he was very unreasonable.

THE MEETING AT MR. BEECHER'S HOUSE.

Mr. Hill—Q.—I want to call your attention to the allegation made by your husband in his published statement with respect to a scene in Mr. Beecher's house, wherein he states that you were looking at engravings, and that there was an improper caress; was there any truth in that statement? A.—No, Sir; I said in my statement that it was not true; you must consider my public statement a part of my testimony.

Mr. Winslow—Q.—When did you first learn of that? A.—In Theodore's statement.

By Mr. Hill—Q.—Let me call your attention to another charge—that he (Mr. Tilton) discovered yourself and Mr. Beecher in the second-story bedroom of your house? A.—That I also deny.

Q.—Do you deny that it was as he stated it, or do you deny that he found you there? A.—He found us often in our common sitting-room, and he has invited Mr. Beecher there. My writing-desk was up there, and we sat there more often than in the parlor, a great deal. Mr. Greeley and almost everybody else went up there. There were folding-doors between the bedroom and the sitting-room, and they were almost always open, and the door which Mr. Tilton said was locked was generally locked, and we entered the room by the other door, leading from the hall into the sitting-room.

Q.—Do you recollect an occasion when Mr. Beecher was in either of these rooms, and Mr. Tilton came to the hall entrance of the bedroom? A.—Yes; because that has been the one thing that he has always talked about to me.

Q.—Explain that occurrence? A.—Well, I think Theodore had been with us for quite a little season that morning. He had gone out. Mr. Beecher was sitting in the large chair and I had drawn up a small one. Mr. Beecher had in his hand a little manuscript that he was going to read; I do not remember what it was. The door from the bedroom to the hall was shut, and I had shut the door leading from the sitting-room to the hall, which was usually open. I had no sooner done that (which I did to keep out the noise of the children that were playing in the hall) and sat down by the side of Mr. Beecher when Theodore came to the other door. Not five minutes had elapsed since he went out.

Q.—Was there any hesitation in opening the door? A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—Were the folding doors closed? A.—No, Sir, they were wide open. The door leading to the hall from the bedroom was locked, and [illegible] My closing the other door, which was seldom closed, perhaps did make Theodore suspicious.

THE SCENE AT MR. TILTON'S RESIDENCE.

Q.—Was Mr. Beecher flushed when Theodore came in? A.—Not at all.

Q.—At what time in the day did that occur? A.—About 11 or 12 o'clock.

Q.—He was there, and left you, and returned in five minutes or less? A.—Yes.

Q.—Mr. Beecher was there, up stairs; Theodore was there, and you were there; all of you were sitting together, and Theodore went out and came back in five minutes? A.—Yes, it was not more than that.

Q.—Tell us with regard to the paper which Mr. Tilton says you wrote to him the latter part of December, 1870, wherein you stated that Mr. Beecher had been guilty of improper approaches to you? A.—Well, the paper which I wrote then was but a couple of lines, so far as I can remember. It was written, as I have told you already, at a time when I was pretty nearly out of my mind. If ever I was worried, it was by this constant talking. But what Theodore made me write I cannot tell to this day; I am conscious of doing it on very many occasions. I am conscious of writing for Mr. Tilton many things under his dictation, or copying them off and giving them to him.

Mr. Winslow—Things that were false? A.—Oh, yes; that's why I expect before you to appear utterly miserable and weak and forlorn.

Q.—What did he say to you to make you write them? A.—He had very great embarrassments in every way, especially at that time when these social scandals were upon him.

Q.—What benefit did he tell you would come if you would make these statements? A.—He said this statement was to help him in the matter with Mr. Bowen. I did not understand how it was; but instead of going to Mr. Bowen with it he went to Mr. Moulton, and that quite startled me.

Mr. Hill—You say that the paper was about two lines long? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell us what was in it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—If there was anything in it which reflected on Mr. Beecher, was it true or false? A.—False.

Q.—Did Mr. Beecher make any improper suggestion or request to you? A.—Why no, Sir; it was utterly false. I have done many things like signing that paper.

THE SIGNING OF DOCUMENTS.

Q.—How happened it that you did these many things—copying off statements which Mr. Tilton had prepared for you and which you say were false? What was the influence that operated on your mind? A.—I have always been unable to account for it. I do not know why I did it. There is a certain power that Theodore has over me, especially if I am sick, and he hardly ever came to me when I was in any other condition to do anything of that sort, and I very frequently would say: "Well, it matters very little to me; I shan't be here long any way, and if you want me to do this I will do it."

Mr. Winslow—Had you arrived at a condition of mind on this occasion in which you could not exercise your will? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it his will altogether that influenced you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you feel that your will was not acting? A.—I did. One or two letters that I sent West will bear witness to that—with regard to this same matter. I wrote a letter to Mrs. —— in one ten minutes, and in the next ten minutes I wrote another letter to her with a statement just contrary to that of the first. The first was written under Mr. Tilton's influence. After having written I said to myself: "Why, I have stabbed Mr. Beecher," and I wrote in the second letter: "For God's sake don't listen to what I said in the first."

Q.—Who suggested the words in that two-line letter in 1870? A.—Mr. Tilton. I had hardly any mind or consciousness in those days.

Q.—Did he write the words for you to copy, or did he suggest them? A.—He always wrote the letter and I copied it. I never have written a letter of my own in regard to this matter, except one very small letter, about which I desire to confess. It was with regard to my mother. I do not know whether she has seen it or not. In that letter I gave her a very cruel stab. I wrote that, but the others were entirely of Mr. Tilton's concocting.

Mr. Sage—When Theodore desired you to write these letters, which he dictated or wrote and you copied, were you so much under the influence of his will that you had no power of your own? A.—I never exerted my will when he was about.

Q.—Had you any power of will, or did his will so dominate you that you were obliged to act under his? A.—I have often thought whether I had any power, or whether his was a mesmeric condition brought to bear upon me. I certainly was indifferent to any act that I was doing, except to do as he willed me to do.

Mr. Hill—Was that statement prepared during your sickness at the time of your illness in 1870? A.—Yes, Sir.

MR. TILTON'S INFLUENCE.

Q.—Then this peculiar influence of Mr. Tilton over you to which you refer was aggravated by your physical condition? A.—Yes. I never expected to see the light again.

Mr. Winslow—Was that letter addressed to anybody? A.—It was a mere statement.

Q.—Did he say what he was going to do with it? A.—He said he was going to use it if he wanted it. He gave me to understand that it referred to his difficulties with Mr. Bowen.

Q.—Did you write that letter from your sick bed? A.—Yes, Sir. I had pen, ink, and paper brought to me.

Q.—Were you lying down or sitting up? A.—Lying down.

Q.—Was it in the daytime or in the evening? A.—In the night.

Q.—How long did Mr. Tilton importune you for this letter? A.—About five minutes. It was a matter of indifference to me whether I gave it or not.

THE LETTER TO DR. STORRS.

Mr. Hill—A letter was written, as we understand, by you to Dr. Storrs, or for use before Dr. Storrs? Will you describe the circumstances under which it was written, and tell what was said to you at the time? A.—Theodore had been three or four months writing what he called "a true statement;" it was written on foolscap, and it made a roll two or three or more inches in diameter; he came to me one morning after breakfast in the parlor, in the presence of Mr. Carpenter, who had staid at our house over night, and said that in about fifteen minutes he wanted to meet Dr. Storrs by appointment, and that he had a letter on which would hinge this whole story, and that he wanted to show it, and that he wanted me to copy and sign it; I never would allow him to read that story to me except in little fragments, because I did not believe in it, nor would I allow the children to hear it; he wanted Florence to hear it often and often, and before he had this letter he asked Annie Tilton and Florrie to go down into the parlor and listen to it. They said no; they did not care to read the story. He said it was my influence that made them refuse. Well, this morning he had the letter written; it filled one side of a note sheet of my writing, as I copied it; said he, "I want you to copy that, because it is the hinge of the whole matter," meaning the whole or "true statement." I think the first line of it was, "Mr. Beecher desired me to be his wife, with all that that implies." I said, "I can't write that." Said he, "I must have something a great deal better than I can write." Said I, "I cannot write it." "Well, now, come Elizabeth," said he, "that is not anything after all." Said I, "It is not true, and what will Mr. Beecher say?" There stood Frank Carpenter right by my side; there was the writing-desk in the parlor, and he said that I had but fifteen minutes, and I sat down and wrote it.

Mr. Winslow—What use was he going to make of it? A. He was going to take it to Dr. Storrs.

Q.—Why did he want to show it to Dr. Storrs? A.—I don't think he gave any reason, except that he had made an appointment with him; he said the whole story was all right, with the exception that he wanted something from me.

THE WITNESS CONTRADICTS HER HUSBAND.

Q.—Is it true, as Mr. Tilton says, and as he said before this committee, that you wanted to make a stronger statement than he made? A.—It is absolutely false; I thought it was dreadfully, wickedly strong as it was; I knew there was trouble, and I thought it would in some way serve Theodore and bring peace to this household; he said that was the best way he could fix it; it was some scheme to get him out of the Woodhull trouble.

Q. Did he say that it would get him out of the Woodhull trouble? A. He said that the writing of the whole statement would; but whether he said so that morning or not I don't know.

Q.—What part did Mr. Carpenter take in this? A.—No part. He stood by the fire and looked on. He did not advise me one way or the other.

Q.—Mr. Carpenter says you left the room and readily assented to it. Did you leave the room? A.—No, Sir. There are three parlors; he stood in the back parlor, by the fire, and I went to the desk in the middle room.

Q.—Was Theodore with you any of the time? A.—Part of the time.

Q.—You say you told Mr. Tilton you could not write that letter. Was that conversation before you went to the desk? A.—It was in the middle room, before I took my seat at the desk.

Q.—Could Mr. Carpenter hear your conversation, or your objection to writing the letter when you made it? A.—No. It was a conversation in a low tone of voice.

Q.—Have you seen Dr. Storrs within a year? A.—I went to see him at his study.

Q.—When was that? A.—About a week after he called the council; I had been in considerable trouble about this letter of mine; and knowing that Dr. Storrs had seen it, I went one morning, without consultation with Theodore, alone and asked Dr. Storrs to hear me; he could not that morning, but he appointed the next morning at 9 o'clock for an interview; that was a little while before the session of the council; I saw him all alone; I told him I went to his church the Sunday before and that I meant to have seen him there and asked an interview then, and he said that he never saw any one on Sunday after church; then I told him I had been very little to church lately, but that my daughter had attended his church and enjoyed his services, and I thanked him for his kindness to her, (he had introduced her into his Sunday-school;) I told him that I had called on purpose to say to him that there was a letter in the statement which Mr. Tilton showed him, as I understood, that I had written, and that I wanted him to know that I had not composed that letter and was not the author of it in any way; that it was false, and that it was added to the statement in order to have some word from me; Dr. Storrs looked up at me and said, "I wish I had known that a week ago, because on that letter alone I believed Mr. Beecher to be a guilty man."

Mr. Winslow—Did he inquire how you came to copy such a letter? A.—No.

Mr. Hill—Did you explain to him? A.—No; he wanted to know if I knew of the great sin that I had done; I said I did; he said it was a fearful thing, to which I said yes, I realized it; I had frequently done such things as that.

Q.—Did you explain to him the influence of Theodore upon you? A.—No, sir, not at length; he was in a hurry.

Q.—You went to see him for the single purpose of removing that impression? A.—[illegible] that going to see Dr. Budington, and he said that if I wanted to talk further he would like me to see his wife.

Q.—Have you had any conversation with Dr. Storrs since? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Dr. Budington? A.—No, Sir, never met him.

Q.—Did you tell Theodore that you were going to see Dr. Storrs? A.—No, Sir; but he very soon found it out.

Mr. Hill—I want to call your attention to the letter which was published by your husband in his statement, dated Brooklyn, Feb. 7, 1871, apparently from Mr. Beecher to you. Did you ever see it? A.—No, Sir; I never saw it until it was printed there.

NOTHING TO DO WITH MR. MOULTON.

Q.—Did you ever hear about it? A.—I was never willing to have anything to do with Mr. Moulton, although Mr. Tilton was. I have never been a cordial visiter at his house. I never had anything to do with him. Mr. Tilton early told me that whatever communication I had on these matters in regard to Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Woodhull must come through Mr. Moulton; but I said, "I shall have nothing to do with any third party, I shall be trusted as I have been hitherto, and if Mr. Beecher or any one else has anything to say to me it shall not come through Mr. Moulton." Well, there came to me two or three times papers and letters which purported to come from Mr. Beecher, but I did not look at them because they came through Mr. Moulton. I did not care anything about them. This one, one day when I was sitting in the parlor, Mr. Moulton brought to me and said it was a very important letter. I refused to receive any letter from him in that way, and he said, "Let me read it to you," and he did read something, but it went in one ear and out of the other, so much so that I do not remember what was in it. I know there must have been a letter, but I did not see the handwriting or anything about it; I did not take it in my hands. After reading it he carried it away.

Q.—Can you recall anything in the letter that he read which makes you think that this is the one? A.—I remember something about his urging me to have Mr. Moulton as a confidant. The only thing that impressed itself upon my mind was that Mr. Beecher desired me to accept Frank Moulton in some way, as in him we had a common ground. I have a recollection of some such statement, against which I rebelled, in the letter which Mr. Moulton read to me.

"THAT IS NOT MY LETTER."

Q.—Do you recollect a letter beginning, "My Dear Husband: I desire to leave with you before going to bed a statement that Mr. Henry Ward Beecher called upon me this evening and asked me if I would defend him against any accusation in a Council of Ministers," and ending, "Affectionately, Elizabeth?" A.—Yes, Sir; but that is not my letter.

Q.—How was it written? A.—In the same way as those which I have already explained. I have no other explanation for any of them. That was written in bed. Mr. Tilton wrote it first, and I sat up in my sick bed and copied it.

Mr. Cleaveland—Is that true of all the letters that have that significance? A.—Yes, Sir; so far as my authorship of them is concerned.

Mr. Winslow—Was he excited? A.—He was always very much excited about his own public difficulties.

Q.—Had he been out that evening? A.—Yes; he had been to Frank Moulton's.

Mr. Hill—What time did he get home? A.—My nurse had gone to bed and he found me in bed; I was very sick and my nerves were greatly disturbed.

Q.—When he first came in what did he say? A.—I do not remember.

Mr. Winslow—What led to this act? A.—His bringing me pen and ink and paper. He had the letter already written.

Mr. Hill—What did he say about it? A.—Really, I positively tell you I cannot remember. I felt often at that time utterly despairing and miserable, and it mattered to me but little what I did.

Q.—Was it when you were sick from a miscarriage? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you recollect Mr. Beecher calling that evening? A.—Yes.

Q.—When? A.—But a few hours before I wrote that letter.

Q.—Can you remember that interview with Mr. Beecher? A.—It was a very similar one to the other; I was half unconscious and was very ill-prepared—prepared to see either of them. My room was all darkened, and the nurse had gone to hers. She opened the door and said that Mr. Beecher wanted to see me. I certainly do not know what to tell you about that either.

SIGNING A PAPER FOR MR. BEECHER.

Q.—Do you remember writing some paper for Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes.

Q.—Can you recall the contents of that paper? A.—No, I cannot; I think it was to do something for him, because Theodore had done something against him.

Q.—Is it true that he said anything to you about a Council of Ministers? A.—I do not remember everything about it; I have tried very hard, dear friends, to get into my mind those scenes, but they are utterly gone out of my brain.

Q.—Did you not tell Miss Anthony that you had committed adultery or other wrong with Mr. Beecher, or anything to that effect? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever tell any human being that you had been guilty of wrong-doing with Mr. Beecher? A.—I never voluntarily did so. Once my husband took me in Mrs. ——'s carriage to the house of a lady to whom he had been telling stories about me and Mr. Beecher. I went against my will, and when we got there he said, "I have brought Elizabeth to speak for herself whether I have slandered her," and I did not deny him. It was the same thing as when I copied and signed letters which Theodore had prepared, and I am reminded of this. I do not know whether it was treachery, but many times he has said, "You have gone to Dr. Storrs, and now he knows that you are guilty." He found out that I had been to Dr. Storrs, and he was very angry.

Q.—What did he say? A.—I do not know; but he was very angry, as you may well suppose he would be. He was violent in manner.

Q.—Was he ever profane? A.—Very often; and I always left his presence when he began to swear.

Mr. Cleaveland—Do you think it possible in your low state of health, when talking to people about your troubles, that you might have left the impression upon their minds that there was something criminally wrong, without intending to do so? A.—I do not think I ever did. I understand that Miss Anthony and another lady have both reported that I made confidants of them, and it came in this way: I have, full of anguish of soul, many times talked freely to them, and on one occasion Susan Anthony stayed all night with me, and I talked with her.

THAT CONVERSATION WITH MISS ANTHONY.

By Mr. Hill—How did that interview with Miss Anthony come about? A.—In this way. She came with Mrs. Stanton one afternoon to our house, and they proposed going to Mrs. Bullard's to dinner. Mrs. Stanton and my husband went first, early in the afternoon, and we understood that Theodore was coming back to bring Susan and myself there. I was not going, however. The evening came, and Miss Anthony was very much annoyed to think that Theodore didn't come, and she filled my mind all that evening with stories about Theodore's infidelities. He came home about 11 o'clock. Mrs. Stanton remained at Mrs. Bullard's all night. When Theodore came in Susan began in a very angry way to chide him for not coming after her, and charged him with what she had been telling me about ladies, and he grew very angry at Susan, so much so that she ran upstairs and locked herself up in the front room, I followed, and he said to me, "You have done this thing; you have been talking and putting it into her mind." "No," I said, "I never was the one to talk against Theodore in that manner." He was so angry that I feared he would be really crazy. For the first time he threatened to strike me. He went into his own room, and was so much excited that I was alarmed. I thought I would sleep with him, and apply water to his head and feet, but Susan would not let me; she said it was not safe, and that I should not stay with him. So I went into her room and went to bed with her; but during the night I went frequently to see how he was. He did not sleep—he was restless. That night I told Susan of my alarm for Theodore. I told her I never saw his brother in such a state when it seemed to me that he was more crazy than Theodore often was, and I went on further to tell her how he was, she having seen this exhibition of his being angry, and of his striking. I told her also, in the conversation, "that he had charged me with infidelities with one and another, and with Mr. Beecher particularly; and that when he sat at his table many times he had said that he did not know who his children belonged to." On a similar occasion I spoke of it to ——. I was aroused to it by Mrs. Woodhull's being there, and by being very much outraged by a visit from Mrs. Claflin and the two sisters of Mrs. Woodhull, whom I called the Police to take away. —— sat with me, and I poured out my soul to her.

Mr. Winslow—You called the Police to take the Claflins away? A.—Yes, and they, seeing it, went off.

By Mr. Hill—You say that you opened out your soul to ——? A.—Nothing more than to tell her what unjust accusations had been put upon me by my husband.

Q.—Did you in each instance with her and with Miss Anthony take the trouble to say that these accusations are false? A.—No; it never occurred to me to do it; I took them to be reasonable persons, and I never thought of their even wondering if it was so.

ANOTHER CONTRADICTION.

Q.—I want to call your attention to an important statement of your husband that you have written out a confession, or an admission of your guilt with Mr. Beecher, and that you intended to send it through your step-father to the church; is that so? A.—Oh, dear, no; I never heard of that before.

Q.—How frequent were Mr. Beecher's calls upon you? A.—There was no regularity in them at all. I think never oftener than once in three or four weeks.

Q.—Was there ever a time, so far as you know, when Mr. Beecher called upon you so often as twelve times within five or six weeks, as Mr. Tilton alleges in his statement? A.—No, Sir. I do not think he called as often as that. I do not think he can have called more than once in two or three weeks.

Q.—Explain the circumstances under which you left to go West? A.—I went to get rested from Theodore's constant talkings. I was worn out by them. I went to Mrs. ——'s, in Ohio, in the Fall of 1870, and found —— there. She had been there for some time.

* * * * *

A REMARKABLE STORY.

Q.—Do you recollect an interview at the breakfast table, referred to by ——, at which you were grieved by what this person did in your presence? A.—Yes, he sat at the table, she at the head, and I opposite, and Theodore and —— on one side; Miss ——, who was up stairs had not come down; I was full of feeling and could eat nothing; presently I left the table, and —— (the person at the head) said, "Well, I think Elizabeth is getting crazy;" and Mr. Tilton said, "——, don't you think Mrs. Tilton is getting demented?" "No," said ——, indignantly, "but it is a wonder to me that she has not come to [illegible] into the parlor and said to me that I must discharge that girl immediately; I was at the piano at the time; I frequently went there and touched a few notes when I was in trouble, as a sort of relief; Mr. Tilton spoke to me defiantly and violently, and —— heard it and came in and said to him, "You are not going to scold Mrs. Tilton on my account!"

* * * * *

Q.—— left the house within a day or two, did she? A.—Yes, she went to my mother's.

Q.—How long was she absent from the house? A.—She never came to stay there afterward; sometimes she would come and stay with me over night.

Q.—She states that you had an interview with her in which you said that she might go away to school, and that her expenses would be paid. Do you recollect that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Please state what interview you had with your husband or any one else about ——'s going away? A.—He came home from a visit with Mr. —— at Mr. Moulton's house. He learned there that Mr. —— had this story, and was using it against him, and he said something must be done to stop that girl's talk. Mother had been brought into the matter in some way, and he wanted me to write something and give it to —— to copy and sign. I said, "If you will write it I will take it to her." She was then at Mrs. ——'s, in —— street, as seamstress. He would not allow her to stay in our house. He said if she would sign such a paper as he wanted he would promise her $500 or $600 a year. I said, "You had better not do that; but if any good can come out of all this trouble, let it be to educate her." He said, "Yes, I will send her to Mr. —— in ——, who has an institution for young ladies." I thought at last there was an opportunity for her getting an education. I am sure she did not know what she was doing any more than I did; she was very simple-minded. I handed the paper to her and said, "Just copy that and sign your name to it," and she did, right away. I do not think she thought anything about it; her mind was on going to school, and all that—[the paper thus signed was a retraction of the stories told about Mr. Tilton's behavior]—afterward, when she was away at school, Theodore threatened me a great many times, and said, "You don't think I sent her away because of my own case; it was because of the story I told her about you." I said I thought very differently of the matter, and that I would not allow it to stand so. He represented that he sent her away because of some secret that he had given her about me, whereas it was directly the contrary.

Mr. Cleaveland—Where did the money come from? A.—I think Mr. Moulton furnished it, but I do not know.

DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Mr. Hill—What was the character of your private discussions with Mr. Tilton? A.—He would take me into a room and lock the door. This he has done days and days. I think the reason he locked the door was to keep the children from me. He has kept me locked up all daylong many a time. This has occurred innumerable times. It was this which wearied my life.

Mr. Sage—While he had you locked up, did his mind obtain complete dominion over yours, so that you lost your own will? A.—I think it did. I suffered a good deal.

Mr. Hill—How numerous were these interviews? A.—They sometimes took place two or three times a week.

Q.—Was his manner mild and conciliatory or violent? A.—It varied according to his moods. But he always bore down upon me heavily in the way of accusation.

Mr. Cleaveland—Did you ever feel in those interviews that his mind might be unsettled? A.—I really did.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. BEECHER.

Mr. Hill—Do you recollect having an interview with Mr. Beecher with regard to your domestic difficulties toward the end of 1870, about the time of Mr. Tilton's valedictory in the *Independent*, one or two days before your sickness? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Please state what occurred at that interview. A.—I told him I wanted to talk with him about my difficulties at home. He almost instantly, when he saw the character of my message, said: "Well, I will send Mrs. Beecher to you; she will be a mother to you; tell her all that you would like to say." He did not seem to have any advice to give particularly; he preferred that Mrs. Beecher should be the adviser; so he brought Mrs. Beecher to me, at mother's house, and introduced me to her, and after a few moments he left us. She asked me to tell her the story of my troubles, and inquired why it was that I thought of a separation.

Q.—Did you go over all your troubles to her? A.—Yes, in a degree; I told her a good deal of the same sort of thing that I have told you here tonight.

Q.—Do you recollect what Mrs. Beecher's advice to you was? A.—I think I do, pretty well. She looked at the matter very differently from what I did. I was vacillating in my mind what I should do. She said, did she know that her husband had been faulty in that manner she would not live with him a day. She said she had always known Theodore's tenderness. I felt a little uncomfortable in talking to Mrs. Beecher, because I knew she was very much prejudiced against Theodore. I was not very greatly helped in my mind by that interview with Mrs. Beecher. I only saw her twice. I thought I had better make my mind up for myself, and I finally concluded to live with him, thinking it was a morbid state that he was in, and that he would soon get out of it. My talks with Mrs. Beecher were long and painful, and I cannot recall all that was said.

Q.—Do you recollect whether you went back home in consequence of the fact that Mr. Tilton had sent for the children? A.—He had sent for the children and he had taken the baby, and then I went back after that.

TROUBLES AT HOME.

Q.—State what you did in your anxiety and trouble with reference to this Miss ——, and the position which you found her occupying in your house? A.—I think she hurt me more than any one in the world. She was more severe, and treated me with greater contempt than anybody else ever did, and to such an extent that I could not speak of it to my husband, as he never took any side; nor could I tell mother about it. I did not feel like revealing to her all this trouble and embarrassment and humiliation. I did not feel that there was a place for my head to lie down on in that house, and frequently I went out wandering in the streets. Night after night I walked, with my water-proof cloak on, and would go back and creep into the basement and lie down anywhere, feeling utterly wretched. Once I went away from home, thinking that I would not come back, but I found that I had left my purse at home, and had to return. Mr. Tilton owns a lot in Green-Wood, and there I have two babies. I went there, with my water-proof cloak on, and with the hood over my head, and laid down on the two graves and felt peace. I had been there but a little while before the keeper of the grounds ordered me off. I paid no attention to him. I did not regard his order until he came again in a few moments and said, "I order you off these grounds; do you hear me?" I rose on my feet and said, "If there is one spot on earth that is mine, it is these two graves;" and he actually bowed down before me in apology. Though he was a common workman it was very hearty, and it was very grateful to me. He said, "I did not know that these were yours;" and he left me, and I stayed there on the little graves the rest of the day.

Q.—Were experiences of that character common during your suffering in consequence of Mr. Tilton's introducing other persons into your family, and in consequence of his treatment of you? A.—Yes; but no one ever knew of it, and I cannot endure to tell it now. At the same time, I trust you will all think the matter well over, and use as little of it as you can.

MR. TILTON ALONE RESPONSIBLE.

Q.—After Mr. Tilton left the *Independent* what provision did he make for your family? A.—I suffered very much indeed from want. I have sometimes had no fire. Many and many a time I have had no food, and Theodore has been utterly indifferent to it. The Winter was very severe. I sent away the servants, and had no one but myself in that house. Inasmuch as it was a marked house, there came scarcely one human being of all the church people, and I had not a friend to call on me. My brother only called once. I lived by myself. Theodore came there to sleep, but he did not look into the matters to see whether I had this, that, or the other thing. He always took his meals with Mr. Moulton.

Q.—Do you think it was on your account or on his account? A.—I think it was on account of the family troubles; I think that the publicity of the Woodhull matters was the cause of my social neglect.

Mr. Storrs—Were the Woodhull women there? A.—Not the Woodhull women; Mrs. Woodhull never came to see me after I returned from the country; but two or three times she had taken her meals there, and on one occasion Mr. Tilton wanted to have her stay over Sunday, and I refused to have any Sunday visitors of that class.

[Several questions followed touching upon Mr. Tilton's bringing of other ladies into his house. Mrs. Tilton said, with regard to some of the ladies she specially named, that she had never thought there was anything criminally wrong in their relations with Mr. Tilton.]

Mr. Cleaveland—In looking back on all these years with Theodore, do you feel conscious that you tried to do everything that you could for him as a good wife, and as a good mother to your children? A.—I do; I have not one pang of conscience on that score; I really yet do not see how I could have done differently.

Q.—So that now in this culmination and breaking-up of your family you do not feel that you are responsible? I do not; I feel that I have borne and suffered for his sake, and that he alone is responsible for this disruption of my family.

THE ORIENTAL MUSEUM.

One of the chief objective points of the Oriental Topographical Corps is the establishment of an Oriental Museum in America. Mr. George M. Powell brought back from the expedition of 1873 much valuable material from Africa and Western Asia, for a nucleus of the same. Yesterday evening a very valuable installment of this material came to hand from Prof. Schumacher, a German engineer, residing at Mount Carmel. This installment includes over a thousand geological and botanical specimens and shells, building stone, burr stone, (for millstones,) also soils, rare ancient stone carvings, &c., &c. Prof. Schumacher sent, besides, a map of new surveys of some hundreds of square miles of Palestine.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE CLOSED.

Sergt. James, Roundsman Horbelt, and five officers made a raid yesterday morning on the disorderly house No. 31 Forsyth street, kept by Louisa Kaal. The proprietress and six other inmates, three women and three men, were captured and taken before Justice Kasmire at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. The proprietress was held in $1,000 bail for trial, and the others were fined $10 each.

MORTALITY IN [illegible]

IMPORTANT STATISTICS FROM THE BOARD OF HEALTH RECORDS.

COMMUNICATION FROM DR. ELISHA HARRIS—SUMMER STATISTICS FOR NINE YEARS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, the following important report was received from Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, Aug. 4, 1874.

To the Secretary of the Board of Health:

SIR: In the week that ended on Saturday, Aug. 1, there were 751 deaths reported in this City, against 861 that were verified as having actually occurred in the preceding week. This decrease in the mortality last week is shown in two classes of the deceased persons. There were 100 less deaths in children under five years of age, and there were eighteen less deaths from phthisis pulmonalis (in older persons) last week than in the previous week. There was a decrease of sixty-five deaths from diarrheal diseases, eighteen from phthisis, eleven from marasmus, nine from diphtheria, and eight from scarlatina—or 111 less by these five diseases.

The mean temperature at the Central Park Observatory was 73.7° Fahrenheit last week, and 74.8° the previous week. The maximum last week was 86°, and in the previous week 90°. The extreme range of temperature in each week was only 25°. So far as records of mortality can show, the conclusion is that human life enjoyed greater security in this City last week than had been enjoyed in the corresponding week (the last week in July) in the previous eight years, excepting in 1867, 1869, and 1871.

The records for the past nine years, for the five weeks ending at the beginning of the first week in August, read as follows:

Years.	Total deaths.	Total of children under 5 years.	Total by diarrheal diseases.	Mean temperature.	Average humidity.
1866.					
First week	493	285	113	79.80	60.00
Second week	827	478	256	[illegible]	60.00
Third week	1,362	704	453	81.05	65.00
Fourth week	771	464	345	75.64	77.00
Fifth week	646	424	331	77.27	65.64
1867.					
First week	472	284	67	77.00	65.00
Second week	525	250	141	72.00	61.00
Third week	582	394	196	68.00	61.40
Fourth week	677	477	267	75.00	64.00
Fifth week	647	458	255	79.00	70.00
1868.					
First week	413	238	51	80.00	66.00
Second week	614	381	176	80.00	68.00
Third week	1,142	706	416	88.00	60.00
Fourth week	781	548	366	78.00	76.00
Fifth week	730	521	348	80.00	68.00
1869.					
First week	642	417	110	74.42	69.00
Second week	726	501	212	70.58	64.00
Third week	692	491	284	76.27	62.00
Fourth week	631	427	283	72.45	68.00
Fifth week	591	355	224	75.15	65.00
1870.					
First week	641	414	306	78.27	60.00
Second week	757	493	231	70.82	66.00
Third week	1,040	646	327	70.60	57.00
Fourth week	980	578	416	88.31	54.00
Fifth week	681	436	366	81.56	52.00
1871.					
First week	766	476	227	76.27	64.00
Second week	822	504	293	79.48	63.00
Third week	640	403	331	70.32	58.00
Fourth week	545	306	252	69.60	68.00
Fifth week	658	323	171	75.52	70.00
1872.					
First week	1,591	1,007	653	86.97	75.00
Second week	1,022	705	483	78.83	79.32
Third week	894	618	423	79.85	81.00
Fourth week	768	406	329	74.31	74.00
Fifth week	689	407	227	73.64	68.00
1873.					
First week	683	418	206	78.40	69.00
Second week	667	441	268	71.50	66.00
Third week	917	658	434	72.80	74.07
Fourth week	908	595	403	79.41	61.02
Fifth week	837	582	346	78.40	68.00
1874.					
First week	452	238	64	74.30	65.00
Second week	640	359	162	73.00	69.00
Third week	824	582	367	75.90	59.00
Fourth week	861	590	379	74.80	56.00
Fifth week	751	490	305	73.70	65.00

The first conclusion drawn from this extended comparison of experience in nine successive years is that high temperature in this City, when it has continued a few days, is attended by an excessive mortality among children under two years of age, and whenever such intemperature is conjoined with excessive moisture of the atmosphere, the mortality reaches its maximum. The other factors which enter into the general cause of this excessive infant mortality in the various sections of the City and in certain classes of the population are various, but not difficult to understand. The slums of poverty and debased ignorance, and the accumulated evils which overcrowding and tenement-house life imply, present ample causes for all the suddenness and excess of mortality which are recorded in the same history of deaths and of the physical wrongs that cause them.

The present is obviously one of the most healthful Summers New-York has enjoyed in many years.

The death-rate which was at 43.65 in the 1,000 last week, fell to 38.05 per 1,000. Respectfully submitted,

ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.,
Register of Vital Statistics.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday it was resolved to meet in joint session with the Board of Police on Tuesday next at 3 P. M., to discuss the subject of separating ashes from garbage in removing the refuse from private dwellings, hotels, &c. It was also resolved to request the Board of Police to instruct the Sergeants when telegraphing cases of small-pox or other contagious diseases to the Health Department to mention the full name of the patient and the name of the attending doctor when practicable. A complaint in relation to the filthy condition of the cars of the Bleecker Street Railroad was referred to the Sanitary Committee. A permit was given to John Marriott, Keeper of the Dog Pound, on condition that the impounded dogs be killed before 8 o'clock A. M.

The following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious disease reported for the two weeks ending 1st inst.:

Week ending July 25—Typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 29; measles, 22; diphtheria, 47; small-pox, 25; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4.

Week ending Aug. 1—Typhoid fever, 9; scarlet fever, 32; measles, 9; diphtheria, 44; small-pox, 15; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2.

THE CHILDREN'S PICNICS.

The Trustees of the Poor Children's Free Excursion Fund desire to acknowledge the following additional contributions:

Previously acknowledged	$6,255 13
J. J. Astor	100 00
Guests at the Surf Hotel, Fire Island, thirty subscriptions	55 33
Part of the proceeds of the Children's Fair at Prospect Park Hotel, Catskills	50 00
Walter Shriver, (per TIMES,)	10 00
A Friend, Newport, R. I.	10 00
Three babies, who have a papa and mamma and plenty of good things	5 00
A. G. F.	5 00
Harvard pays, B. M.	5 00
From a little boy	22
Total	$6,480 68
Expense of seven excursions	5,032 09
Balance on hand	$1,448 59

The amount remaining in the hands of the Trustees will defray the expenses of two more excursions, and arrangements have already been made for them to occur before the close of next week. Subscriptions to the fund are, therefore, earnestly solicited, in order that the excursions may proceed without interruption during the present month. The number of children already taken out is 13,170, at an average cost of thirty-eight cents per child. Contributions may be sent to W. Butler Duncan, No. 11 Nassau street; Charles H. Marshall, No. 38 Burling slip; Theodore Roosevelt, No. 92 Maiden lane; George H. Broadhead, Stock Exchange, and Edward King, No. 73 Broadway.

BURGLARIES IN HARLEM.

Three private residences were entered and robbed by burglars, in Harlem, on Monday night, and it is supposed that the burglaries were perpetrated by the same gang of thieves. The first house entered was the residence of Mr. James M. Meade, No. 315 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and a quantity of silver-ware, valued at $150, was stolen. From this house the burglars passed over the roof to the residence of Mr. Samuel L. Post, No. 313 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, where they forced open the scuttle, and descending to the basement carried off several articles of silver-ware. The residence of Mr. Geo. H. Brewster, No. 25 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, was also visited by the same gang, and robbed of clothing valued at $100. No arrests have been made by the Police, and no clue to the property has been obtained.

TWO YOUNG THIEVES.

John O'Dea and William Burnett are two young men. On Monday evening John stood outside the store of Henry Otterberg, No. 349 Eighth avenue, and kept watch while William jumped over the counter and emptied the money drawer of $4. Mr. Otterberg was sitting in a small room at the rear of the store, and saw the whole operation. He appeared on the scene just in time to catch Burnett. O'Dea ran away, but was also captured. At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Morgan held the two young thieves to answer.

LARCENY OF NEWSPAPERS.

For some time past the American News Company have missed several copies of papers from their premises. A strict watch has been kept for the thieves, and yesterday morning, at 10:15 o'clock, Cornelius O'Donovan was caught with twenty-one copies of an illustrated journal in his possession. As these papers were not for sale, and could not possibly be purchased before 11 o'clock, the inference was that O'Donovan had stolen them. He was arrested, and a complaint of larceny preferred against him by an employe of the News Company, Justice [illegible] at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, held him for trial in $500 bail.

"LORD" GORDON GORDON.

THE CAREER OF A PSEUDO NOBLEMAN.

HOW HE SWINDLED THE EDINBURGH AND LONDON JEWELERS—TRAVELING EN PRINCE IN MINNESOTA—HIS RELATIONS WITH JAY GOULD—DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

The so-called Lord George Gordon Gordon, who ended his life by committing suicide in Manitoba on Saturday last, like many others of his class, might have gained a distinguished position in almost any country had his talents been directed toward the accomplishment of legitimate ends. He was well educated, had a fine address, and much personal magnetism. If any reliance may be placed in the statement of a woman who lived in New-Jersey in 1872, and for aught known to the contrary may still be living there, he was the son of moderately well-to-do parents, who, when he was a mere lad, resided on the borders of Scotland. When engaged in study with his brothers he had been in the habit of frequently expressing a desire to be wealthy and noble. As years went by he seemed to become more and more settled in his determination to cut a lordly figure in the world or die in the effort to obtain the means to enable him to do so. When he was old enough to begin the world for himself the position of clerk in a commercial house was procured for him. The position, however, was not to his taste. The possession of money in small sums made him long to have more, and he finally gave up his situation in order to find a readier means of accomplishing his purpose. After that but little was heard of him by those who had known him in his boyhood. It is supposed that, having decided to play the rôle of a Lord, he contrived to secure the acquaintance of a real one, in order to study his part carefully. He wore expensive clothes, handsome jewelry, and soon succeeded in inducing all he came in contact with to believe that he was a man of wealth. In England, persons who are termed confidence swindlers in this country, very often worm their way into the books of the tradesmen through the agency of clergymen. Gordon made a very liberal use of this plan. Among other clergymen whose friendship he assiduously cultivated was a Mr. Simpson, of Glenisla, Forfarshire, Scotland. In 1868 he was known as Hubert Hamilton. In the beginning of 1869 he introduced himself to the reverend gentleman named as Lord Glencairn, a land owner of great wealth, and in the course of a month or two had so ingratiated himself into his good graces that Mr. Simpson was delighted to have an opportunity to mention the fact of his intimacy with the "noble Lord" when in conversation with the firm of Marshall & Co., jewelers, of Edinburgh. Pretty soon Gordon presented himself at Marshall's, and opened a little account. By January, 1870, he had run up a bill of $1,500. On the occasion of one visit he informed Mr. Marshall that he was the possessor of estates in England, Ireland, and Scotland; that he had an immense revenue, and that a Mr. Patterson, of Lincoln's Inn, London, was his solicitor and attended to all his business.

Not long afterward Gordon returned to London and began to give extensive orders to jewelers. A diamond dealer named Keller, whom he had thus favored, was referred for information to the Scotch jewelers with whom he asserted he had been dealing for several years. Keller wrote to Marshall & Co. in the regular way of business. The mention of "several years" aroused the suspicions of Mr. Thos. Smith, of the latter firm, who, not to be tortured by doubts, immediately went to London and called upon Mr. Patterson, who evidently had unbounded faith in "Lord Glencairn," for he promptly advised Mr. Smith not to do anything to displease his lordship or he might prevent him from being one of his best customers. Mr. Smith showed such a disinclination to believe that Mr. Patterson induced "Lord Glencairn" to return such articles of jewelry as he had on hand and give a check for the remainder of the amount. Mr. Patterson pledged himself as security that the check would be honored by the 25th of March, 1870. Subsequently, Gordon, or Lord Glencairn, by presents of costly jewelry to the family of Mr. Patterson, so far influenced the latter that he complied with his requests for advances of money to the amount of nearly $35,000. It was only after he had given the last $4,000 that he began to suspect him. Gordon had told him that he was about to pay a short visit to Edinburgh, and that he wished to close his account at Marshall & Co.'s. Mr. Patterson, as soon as he had begun to have suspicions, dispatched a clerk to Edinburgh to make inquiries. Meanwhile Gordon had fled, no one knew whither. The victims were quite numerous both in Edinburgh and London. The jewelers of London alone, on the strength of his title and the representations that he was an intimate friend of the Duke of Hamilton and Marquis of Hastings, had given him credit to the extent of $50,000. Subsequently the noblemen mentioned, on inquiry of them, declared that they knew of no such person. This was the end of Gordon's career in Great Britain.

In the Summer of 1870, a gentleman of modest bearing, but of courtly manners, arrived at St. Paul, Minn., and wrote the name of G. Gordon, Scotland, upon the register of the principal hotel. He had no letters of introduction, made no statements concerning himself, but paid his bills promptly. The arrival of letters from abroad bearing armorial crests set the gossips going. While efforts were making to discover who he really was, he had placed himself in correspondence with the officers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, as he said with the intention of purchasing 50,000 or 60,000 acres of land upon which to plant a colony of Scotchmen. To purchase land in such a wholesale manner, the residents of St. Paul argued, would require a good deal of money, and as the common run of Scotch immigrants were not very well off, they had no difficulty in setting him down as a nobleman. When approached on the subject, he seemed to have a desire to avoid it. He said that in this country, as all men were equal, it made very little difference whether he was or was not a lord. In fact he would not say anything further about it, one way or the other, as he preferred not to be addressed by any other title save that of Mister. Of course this had the effect of making his hearers believe all the more that he was really a Lord, and they immediately began to treat him as such. In Minneapolis they did likewise. He was the lion of the hour, and he was particular to let it be known that he was deeply sensible of the great kindness and courtesy shown him. What came of the intimation to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company of his wish to found a colony was thus described at the time by the Minneapolis *Tribune*:

"He had been in Minnesota only a few weeks when it was whispered that he was planning a purchase on a grand scale of lands along the Northern Pacific Road for a colony of Scotch immigrants. The land officers of the road interviewed him 'Yes,' he said. 'I do covet a few thousand acres of your beautiful lands; not for myself—I have more than enough for the remnant of my poor life—but for my beloved sister, for the gratification of her benevolence. She would like to present to some of my old tenants lands in your free republic, where they may rear their families in peace and plenty; and to gratify my beautiful sister I would like to buy a few thousand acres—not many thousand, you know—say—say—say—say about—about 50,000 acres or so—just a little for my poor people.' Then there was a buzz! The office of the Northern Pacific was agitated. Here was a Lord—a Lord—who spurned interest money, and he wanted a little bit of land—50,000 acres, for benevolent purposes. He would like to inspect it, of course, before purchasing. So they equipped a caravan and led him promptly forth. It was the last of August when the princely retinue started from St. Paul to the Northern Pacific, under command of Col. Loomis, the deviser and commander of the excursion. Can the glories of that caravan be told? I was equipped for a lord. There were half a dozen teams with a carriage for Milord, besides the omnibuses, ambulances, &c. There were twelve men to do the manual labor, with a French cook and darky waiters in linen aprons and white silk gloves, and the royal table was unloaded from the baggage-wagons at every meal, and set out with fresh napkins, silver-plate, and china—unhappily china-ware without the Gordon arms. Ah, it was gorgeous! Every luxury that the markets of Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis could produce was there; and all the game of the boundless prairie, from woodcock to buffalo. Champagne three times a day. When the caravan had skirted Oak Lake, Milord wanted to see Fergus Falls, and when it had done Fergus Falls, he longed for Morehead, and when it had digested Morehead he yearned to visit the glimpses of the moon beyond the Red River. So on and on the deluded Loomis pressed, ever roweling the sable waiters, ever cajoling and reproaching the French cook, ever perspiring between anticipation and apprehension, and ever sending relays of messengers for more potted grouse, more cranberry jelly, and more champagne. Meantime he studied the sphinx Milord, and concluded that he was a queer cross between the lofty and the lowly; he was half lord and half lackey; perhaps his father was an English Earl and his mother an Irish chamber-maid. In November they came back half frozen. Milord had selected his 50,000 acres in Otter Tail and Beaver Counties. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company footed the bills—$15,000 for two months. The absurd farce was at an end. Milord Gordon did not buy the land for his poor tenants, and he never again mentioned his benevolent sister to anybody."

Gordon spent much time in studying the various railroad schemes of the country, and in gaining a through knowledge of the leading men of enterprise. In 1871 he came to New-York, evidently with the intention of making his information pay well. He formed the acquaintance of a considerable number of prominent men here, among others that of the late Horace Greeley and Horace F. Clark. He settled himself in luxuriously-furnished apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel, entertained in princely style, and gave all who approached him the idea that there was no limit to his wealth. While residing in Minnesota he had made the acquaintance of Mrs. Belden, the wife of a former partner of the late James Fisk, Jr. Mrs. Belden gave a glowing account of him to her husband, and her husband gave a description of him to Jay Gould, who was at that time in hourly danger of losing his position as President of the Erie Railway. Gordon, it seems, had represented that he held certificates for some 60,000 shares of Erie stock, worth about $30,000,000, that had in part been given to him by friends in England, who desired to have the Erie road placed under honest management. He had cunning enough to know that it would not be well for him to go to Gould. He waited for the latter to call upon him, which he eventually did do in March, 1872, and was so convinced of Gordon's power to force a change of management in Erie, that he wrote and placed in his hands the following letter:

> I hereby resign my position as President and Director of the Erie Railway Company, to take effect upon the appointment of a successor. Yours, &c.,
>
> JAY GOULD.
>
> NEW-YORK, March 9.

Subsequently, upon the condition that Gordon would aid him to keep the reins of power in his hands, he surrendered to his care nearly $500,000 worth of notes, bonds, and stocks. Early in April of the same year Gould, having had a suspicion that Gordon had, as he expressed it, "fooled him," endeavored to get back his notes, bonds, and stocks without the formality of going into court. In company with Wm. M. Tweed, Justice Shandley, and Superintendent of Police Kelso, he went to the Metropolitan Hotel, where Gordon was staying, and sent Belden to inform him (Gordon) that unless he immediately gave up everything he had received from him, (Gould,) that he would be "railroaded" to prison that very night. Under this threat Gordon's knees grew weak. He returned, then and there, $200,000 in currency, and gave an order on his brokers at Philadelphia for Oil Creek stock worth as much more. Subsequently he telegraphed to his brokers at Philadelphia and warned them not to honor his order for the delivery of the stock, as it had been procured from him by threats.

He then secured the services of Mr. John H. Strahan, and began law proceedings against Gould, who, in turn, took proceedings against him for the recovery of the Oil Creek stock, which it was charged he had procured by means of false representations. Gordon was arrested, and would have been sent to Ludlow Street Jail, but for the late Horace F. Clark and A. F. Roberts, who became his bondsmen in the sum of $37,000. Indeed, the late Mr. Horace F. Clark had so strong a friendship for Gordon that he actually got out of bed at midnight to go to his aid at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gordon now found that he could do no more in New-York, and that there was danger of being taken by London detectives and carried back to England. One morning, just as the suit was about to go to trial it was found that he had fled, bag and baggage. Then came the excitement of the Presidential election, and Gordon, for the time, was forgotten. In the beginning of 1873 he was heard from in Manitoba, and an effort was made to have him brought to the United States and surrendered to his bondsmen. Police Detectives Hay and Keegan, of St. Paul, Minn., undertook the job, but Gordon proved more than a match for them. They were arrested for attempted kidnapping, and only escaped after having remained three or four months in prison. The recent assault on Ex-Attorney General Clark, of Manitoba, by Hay and his companions, was the sequel to that prosecution. Gordon was subsequently thrown into prison at Fort Garry on charges of perjury and forgery, but, through the failure of the Crown to prosecute, he was recently liberated. No sooner had he gained his liberty than he went to reside at a place called Headingly, apparently with the intention of making it a permanent retreat from the cares of the world. It was while he was enjoying the quiet of this place that he was pounced upon by two detectives, who had come all the way from England to take him back to answer for his crimes. With a lingering dread of the United States he asked the officers not to go with him that way. Upon their promise to comply he went to his room to get ready for the journey. Once there the current of his thoughts changed. Probably seeing nothing in the future but disgrace and a wearisome imprisonment, he resolved to be done with life at once. There was a revolver at hand, and with that he blew out his brains.

MOVEMENTS OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMERS.

The steam-ship Alaska sailed July 28, from San Francisco, for Japan and China, with 346 passengers and 570 tons freight.

The steam-ship Montana sailed July 28, from Panama, for San Francisco, with 230 passengers and 900 tons freight.

The steam-ship Arizona sailed July 29, from San Francisco, for Panama, with 130 passengers and 470 tons freight.

The steam-ship China arrived at Panama July 31, from San Francisco, with 148 passengers and 2,000 tons freight.

The steam-ship Constitution arrived at San Francisco Aug. 3, from Panama, with 324 passengers and 1,478 tons freight.

The steam-ship Acapulco sailed from New-York for Aspinwall with 259 passengers and 863 tons freight.

The steam-ship City of Panama arrived at Aspinwall Aug. 3, from New-York, with fifteen passengers and 940 tons freight.

The steam-ship Colon sailed Aug. 3 from Aspinwall for New-York, direct, with 120 passengers and 2,000 tons freight, including 1,760 tons teas, ex China and Granada, which will be due here A. M. of 11th inst.

The steam-ship Great Republic arrived at Hong Kong Aug. 1.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
11—Mechanics & Traders' Bank vs. Dakin.
12—Chamberlain vs. Sutton, &c.
14—McKie vs. Shepherd, &c.
17—Sander vs. Doering.
41—Schulthus vs. Equitable Life Ins. Co.
48—Dorn vs. Manhattan M. & C. Co.
49—Blackwell, &c., vs. Grey.
57—Reich vs. Jesley, &c.
64—Barnett vs. Ellsworth.
81—Flaherty vs. Flaherty.
83—Church vs. Stone.
85—Murray vs. Harway.
103—Doney vs. Litchfield, &c.
104—Audenreid, &c., vs. Litchfield, &c.

Nos.
107—Claflin vs. Schwarz.
117—Jourdan vs. Jourdan.
125—Miller vs. Maguire.
139—Thompson vs. Thompson.
146—White vs. White.
156—In the matter of Miller.
158—Zweig vs. Van Hier.
175—Kratschwillievs. Brayer, &c.
188—Dooper vs. Klein, &c.
189—Same vs. Same.
192—Winchell vs. Winchell.
195—Wolz vs. Dayton.
200—Fish vs. Doe.
201—Green vs. Doe.
203—Elias vs. Elias.
204—Goodrich vs. Hanlenbeck.
205—Cameron vs. Hein, &c.
207—Voorhis vs. Norton.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

James Sherlock, robbery.
James Kaveney, burglary.
John Simpson, Charles Sanborn, and William Morgan, burglary.
Michael Kenney and Edward McDonald, burglary.
Maria Jones, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick O'Brien, grand larceny.
Henry Cannon, grand larceny.
Timothy Collins, James Gibbin, and Robert Collins, grand larceny.
William H. Shaw, grand larceny.
Charles Figlein, grand larceny.
Otto Fanningsmith, grand larceny.
Henry Hess, grand larceny.
Charles Williams and James Williams, larceny and receiving
Sarah Ryan, petit larceny.
Magie Wood, grand larceny.
Alfred Smith, Thomas Reilly, and John Morris, burglary.
Catharine Gabel, abduction.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Salmon vs. Salmon; granted.

DeLong vs. Dittenhoffer; motion granted, the defendant to be at liberty to put in the name he asks for as a Commissioner

Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company vs. Corey; motion granted without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Pinckney vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; Ryerson vs. The Mayor, &c. The decisions on the subject involved lead to the conclusion that the plaintiffs' rights are not so clear as to justify the continuance of a preliminary injunction; the motions to continue are therefore denied, with $10 costs.

By Judge Monell.

Jones vs. Barlow et al.; case and exceptions settled and filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Seig vs. Seig; motion for alimony in suit for limited divorce denied.

Same vs. Same; reference ordered to F. H. Landon to take proof and report as to alimony, &c.

Moeller vs. Quinn; see memorandum.

Bulmer vs. Law; application denied without prejudice to a renewal after proceedings had to vacate the judgment in the court of original jurisdiction.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 16¾c.; Low Middling, 15⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 3 bales; gross, 4 bales; exports, coastwise 70 bales; sales, 220 bales; spinners, 96 bales; stock, 3,215 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 96 bales; gross, 97 bales; sales, 200 bales; last evening, 100 bales; stock, 21,736 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 4.—Cotton dull, at ⅛c. decline; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 11 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 3,727 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 42 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 5,868 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 130 bales; sales, 130 bales; stock, 8,622 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 4.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Middling, 16c.; stock, 4,897 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

700 Western Union... 74½
200 do... 74½
800 do...s3. 74½
100 do... 74½
25 do... 74¼
200 do...b3. 74½
700 Pacific Mail... 45½
100 do...b3. 45⅛
300 do... 45
100 do... 44⅞
100 do...s3. 44¾
15 N. Y. C. & Hud... 100⅜
200 do... 100⅜
400 Erie... 32⅝
300 Ohio & Miss... 25¼
700 Union Pac... 29⅜
200 do...b3. 29⅜
1200 do... 29¼
1400 do... 29⅛
400 do...b3. 29¼
300 Lake Shore...s3. 73
800 do... 73
200 do...c. 73
300 do...b3. 73
100 Rock Island... 99
100 do...c. 99
300 Tol. & Wab...b3. 36¾
100 do... 36⅝
300 do... 36½
400 do... 35⅞
500 St. Paul... 35¼
200 do... 35¼
100 do...c. 35¼
800 do...s3. 35⅛
100 do...s3. 35
300 do... 35
300 North-western.c. 38⅜
200 do...c. 38¼
200 do... 38⅛
300 do... 38

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64...12.115¾
2,100 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new...12.115⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...12.116⅛
10,000 U.S.5s,10-40R.110
$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...12.117⅞
3,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67...12.116⅞
40,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R...b. c. 109⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, '77... 96½
5,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. 92½
2,000 Tenn. 6s, o., ex.C 54¾
2,000 Va. 6s, Con... 51¾
1,000 B'klyn 6s, W.L. 95½
3,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st. 102½
2,000 D., L. & W. Conv. 105
17,000 N.Y.C. 1st M.C. 104¾
3,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 89¾
15,000 do... 89⅞
10,000 do... 90
1,000 do... 90¼
1,000 West'n Pac... 81
6,000 U. Pac. 1st. b3. 84⅞
11,000 U. Pac. 7s, L.G't. 82¼
4,000 U. Pac. 10s, In. 84¼
3,000 U.P. Sink'g F'd. 70
2,000 St. L. & I. M't'n. 1st, ex. int... 86½
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. 103½
1,000 Erie 3d... 98
13 Am. Ex. Bank... 112
5 Cen. National... 99
30 Hanover... 100
100 Quick. M'g. Co. b.c. 27
100 do... 27
300 Pac. M. S. Co. b.c. 44⅞
200 do... 45
300 do... 45⅛
100 do... 45¼
200 do...s3. 45⅛
200 W. Un. Tel. b.c. s3. 74⅞
300 do...b3. 74½
800 do... 74½
100 do...c. 74⅝
200 do... 74⅝
700 do...b3. 74¾
1000 do... 74¾
300 do...b3. 74⅞
2100 do... 74⅞
600 do...b3. 75
200 do... 75
200 do...s3. 74⅞
3000 do...b3. 75
800 do... 75
1000 do... 75⅛
300 do...b3. 75¼
1000 do... 75¼
100 do... 75¼
200 do...s3. 75⅛
300 do... 75⅛
100 Erie... 32⅝
200 N. Y. C. & H...b.c. 100⅜
100 do...b60. 100⅜
100 do... 100½
200 L. S. & M. So...b.c. 73
100 do...c. 73
200 do...b3. 73⅛
600 do... 73⅛
200 do... 73¼
100 do...s5. 73⅛
100 do...s3. 73⅛
600 do... 73⅛
300 do... 73¼
300 do... 73⅛
200 do... 73½
300 do... 73½
200 do...b3. 73⅛
5 0 do... 73⅜
200 do... 73⅝
1000 do... 73¼
100 Erie...b. c. 32⅜
100 do... 32½
100 do...b3. 32½
100 Clev. & Pitts. G'd. 89½
20 do...b. c. 89¼
500 Un. Pac...b. c. 29¼
300 do... 29⅜
100 do...b3. 29½
300 do... 29⅜
500 do...b3. 29⅝
200 do... 29⅝
100 do...s3. 29½
300 do... 29⅜
800 do... 29⅝
400 do...s3. 29⅝
400 do... 29½
100 Chi., M. & St. P. b.c. 35
200 do... 35¼
100 do... 35⅜
100 do...s3. 35¼
100 do... 35⅜
100 do...c. 35¼
100 do... 35¼
100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. 53¾
100 Chi. & N. W. b.c. 37⅞
300 do...s3. 37¾
300 do... 37⅞
300 do... 37⅝
200 do... 37⅞
400 do... 37¾
500 do... 37¾
800 do... 37½
300 do... 37⅝
300 do... 37⅝
100 do... 37⅞
100 do... 38⅛
500 do... 38⅛
400 do...c. 38⅛
400 do... 38
100 do...s3. 38⅛
200 do... 38⅛
100 do... 38¼
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 55½
20 Alb. & Susq... 94½
100 Mor. & Essex... 94¾
300 Tol., W. & W. b.c. 36½
100 do...c. 36⅝
100 do...b3. 36⅞
100 do... 36¾
300 do...b3. 36⅞
100 do... 37
100 do... 37⅛
100 do... 37
100 do...b3. 37
10 Pac. R. of Mo. b.c. 39½
20 Chi. & Alt. Pf. b.c. 105
30 D., L. & W...b. c. 107⅞
100 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 25
100 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 15½
300 do... 15¾
100 do...c. 15⅝
100 do... 15⅝
50 do... 15¾
8 Illinois Cen... 96½
100 Adams Ex...b30. 109
100 do...s3. 109
35 United States Ex. 68¼
100 do...b. c. 68⅛
70 do... 68¼
7 N. J. Cen...b. c. 106½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

100 West. Un. Tel... 75
200 do...b3. 75⅛
400 do...b3. 75⅛
200 do... 75
300 Pacific Mail... 45¼
1500 do... 45⅜
100 do... 45⅜
400 do...s3. 45⅛
300 do...b3. 45⅜
200 do... 45¼
15 do... 45⅜
100 do...s3. 45⅜
200 Erie... 32½
100 Erie Pf... 48½
100 North-western... 38
200 do... 38⅛
600 Lake Shore...b3. 73⅜
200 do... 73⅜
1000 do...b3. 73⅜
100 Union Pacific... 29½
500 do... 29⅝
100 do...b3. 29⅝
200 do...b8. 29⅜
800 do... 29¾
200 Tol. & Wab... 36⅞
200 St. Paul... 35⅛
100 do... 35¼
100 do...b3. 35⅜
40 C., C. & I. C... 15⅞
100 do... 15¾
50 do... 16

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$12,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup... 56
2,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex coup... 56
1,000 L. & N. Con., '98. 88
2,000 Har. 1st, 7s, R. 105¾
2,000 W. U. Tel. Bds. 98¾
5,000 L. S. 1st, C. R. 96⅝
4,000 Gt. West. 2d... 78
3,000 U.P. 10s, In. b.c. 84½
300 Quick. Mi...b. c. 29
100 Quick. Pf...b. c. 34
900 Pacific Mail...b. c. 45⅜
1700 do... 45¼
300 N.Y.C. & Hud...b. c. 100½
400 do...b3. 100⅝
800 W. U. T...b. c. b3. 75¼
1400 do... 75¼
500 do...b3. 75⅜
500 do... 75⅜
200 do...s3. 75¼
100 do...s10. 75¼
100 do...b3. 75⅜
600 do... 75¼
1400 do... 75⅛
1100 do... 75
100 do...b3. 75⅛
200 do...s3. 75⅛
200 Erie...b. c. 32⅝
10 0 do... 32½
500 do... 32⅛
300 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 15½
100 L.S. & M.S...b.c.s3. 73⅜
1100 do...b3. 73½
300 do...s5. 73⅜
300 do...c. 73⅜
500 do...s3. 73¼
200 do... 73¼
10 Ill. Central... 95½
500 Union Pacific. b. c. 29¾
300 do...s3. 29⅝
400 do... 29⅝
200 do...s3. 29½
20 Cl. & P. Gd...b. c. 89⅛
25 do... 89½
100 C. & N.W...b.c. b3. 38¼
300 do... 37⅞
100 C. & N.W. Pf...b. c. 56
100 do... 56½
100 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 99½
200 C., M. & S.P...b.c.s3. 35⅜
100 do... 35¼
400 do... 35⅛
100 do...s3. 35⅛
200 do...b3. 35⅛
100 do... 35
300 do...b30. 35
200 T., W. & W...b. c. 36⅞
200 do... 36¾
150 D., L. & W...b. c. 107½
100 Mor & Es...b. c. 95
30 Chi. & Alt...b. c. 104
8 Chi. & Alt. Pf... 106

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

600 West. Un. T...b3. 75¼
700 do...s3. 75⅜
600 do... 75⅛
1000 do...b3. 75⅜
5 American Expr's 61
100 Pacific Mail... 45¼
100 N.Y.C. & Hud...s3. 100½
600 Union Pacific... 29⅝
100 do...s3. 29½
100 Erie...b3. 32¼
200 do... 32¼
300 do... 32⅛
2100 Lake Shore... 73⅜
400 do...b3. 73⅜
2 0 do... 73¼
400 North-western... 37⅞
700 do... 38⅛
34 N. J. Cen... 106
200 St. Paul... 35⅛
500 do... 35¼
100 do...s3. 35¼
100 Tol. & Wab... 36⅞
48 Fort Wayne... 93½
15 Atl. & Pac. Pf... 14

TUESDAY, Aug. 4—P. M.

The extreme quiet which has ruled in the Wall street markets to-day has been their leading characteristic, and outside of the little business transacted in the Stock Exchange affairs have been virtually at a standstill, though without any real depressing tendency. The Share market opened stiffly, but soon betrayed evidences of weakness. In the sales before the call prices were generally up to the closing rates of yesterday. In no instance was the decline greater than ⅛, while in New-York Central the actual selling price was ¼ ₽ cent. higher. At the first board, however, a decline ranging from ⅛ to 1⅛ from the early prices was manifested, the greatest depression being in North-western, which went off on the assumption that the Granger litigation was going against the company. The argument on the motion by the Attorney General of Wisconsin for an injunction to restrain the company from violating the Wisconsin Railroad law was set down for to-day, and, of course, the "bears," ever on the alert to "turn a' honest penny," had to make something by creating anticipations of an unfavorable result. They were successful for a time, but not until after some considerable sales had been made at the low rates did the market show any signs of recovery from the "scare." The argument of the question before the courts cannot reasonably be expected to occupy less than two or three days, and it is equally safe to suppose that no decision can or will be rendered by the court until the argument is concluded and briefs submitted. Even then, unless the case is a *prima facie* one, the court will take two or three days to consider so important a matter, as the results are fraught with grave interest to the State of Wisconsin, especially so for the reason that in this particular movement the Attorney General has treated with apparent indifference the recommendation of the United States Circuit Court. That advice, as given by Judge Drummond, was to the effect that he deemed it wise for the State authorities to refrain from any vexatious proceedings against the railway companies pending the appeal which has been taken to the United States Supreme Court. Under ordinary conditions there is no reason to expect any result in this case before the end of this week or the beginning of next week. At the close of the first board the market became strong. North-western recovered 1 ₽ cent. Western Union advanced from 75 to 75⅝, a gain of 1⅛ above the opening price. The improvement in other stocks was as follows: Pacific Mail, ⅝; Rock Island, ½; St. Paul, common, ⅜; preferred, ½; Wabash, ⅝, and Union Pacific, ⅛. At the second regular board the market was firm at the advanced prices, but there was a falling off in sales, and the active shares closed at or within ⅛ of the highest price of the day. As compared with yesterday's last prices, Western Union showed a gain of ⅝ ₽ cent.; Lake Shore, ¼; Union Pacific, New-York Central, and Rock Island, ⅛. Erie was off ⅜; North-western, ⅜; St. Paul, preferred, ⅜, and St. Paul, common, ⅛ ₽ cent., and the other shares showed no change. The total sales amounted to 87,000 shares, Western Union, Union Pacific, and Lake Shore being the features in the dealings. Gold was dull at 109¼ @109⅜, the opening and closing and only prices of the day. The rates for carrying were ¼@1 ₽ cent., and "flat" for borrowing. The Sub-Treasury disbursements for interest amounted to $237,000, and for redemption of called bonds, $3,000. The receipts for Customs were $445,000. The engagements of Specie for shipment by to-morrow's steamers amounted to $700,000, as far as reported up to this afternoon. Money is easy at 2@2½ ₽ cent. on call, and prime commercial paper is discounted at 5½@6½ ₽ cent. Foreign Exchange is dull at $4 87@$4 87½ for good to prime bankers' 60 days' sterling, and $4 89¾ @$4 90¼ for short sight bills. The exports of Domestic Produce for the week amounted to $5,157,917, a falling off, as compared with last week, of $1,503,871. The exports for the corresponding week last year amounted in value to $6,096,224, and of 1872, $4,052,382. The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered gross clearances to the amount of $16,983,000; gold balances, $831,944; currency balances, $909,967. The Clearing-house statement is as follows: Currency exchanges, $50,888,546; currency balances, $3,595,453; gold exchanges, $3,936,064; gold balances, $582,551. In Railway Mortgages the market was quiet, but generally firm. The leading sales were in the Pacific issues. Central Pacific Gold Bonds sold at 89¾ to 90¼; Union Pacific first at 84⅞; Incomes, 84¼; Land Grants, 82¼, and the new Sinking Funds, for which the Incomes are being rapidly converted, at 70. State Bonds and Bank Shares were firm, but the dealings were insignificant. Government Bonds were steady on a very limited business.

The following are the closing prices of to-day in comparison with those of Monday:

Closing Quotations—JULY 9.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., '81	111⅝	111½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	111⅛	111
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117⅜	117⅜
American Gold	109¼	109⅜
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86¾@$4 87¼	$4 87@$4 87½
N. Y. Central & Hudson	100⅜	100½
Chicago & Rock Island	99⅜	99½
Pacific Mail	45¼	45¼
St. Paul Common	35⅜	35¼
St. Paul Preferred	54⅞	54½
Western Union	74½	75⅛
Union Pacific	29⅜	29½
Lake Shore	73	73¼
Toledo and Wabash	36⅞	36⅞
North-western Common	38½	38⅛
North-western Preferred	56½	56½
Delaware and Lackawanna	107½	107½
New-Jersey Central	106¼	106
Panama	111¾	111⅝
Erie	32½	32⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	25¼	25⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	16	15½
Harlem	125	124

The following shows the extreme range of prices for Stocks, on actual sales, and the number of Shares sold:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. C. & Hudson R.	100⅝	100⅜	1,700
Erie	32⅝	32⅛	3,400
Lake Shore	73½	73	14,000
C. & Pittsburg	89½	89½	200
North-western	38⅜	37⅞	7,000
North-western, Pref.	56½	56	200
Rock Island	99½	99	300
Pacific Mail	45⅝	44¾	5,200
St. Paul	35⅜	35	5,200
St. Paul Preferred	53¾	53¾	100
Ohios	25½	25⅜	500
Western Union	75⅜	74⅜	23,800
Wabash	37⅛	36½	2,900
Union Pacific	29¾	29¼	11,100
C., C. & I. C.	15¾	15½	1,000
Quicksilver	29	27	500
Adams Express	109	109	200
United States Express	67⅛	67⅛	200
Total			87,500

The following are the latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117½	117¾
6s, 1881, Registered	117¼	117½
6s, 1881, Coupons	118¼	118½
5-20, 1862, Registered	111	112
5-20, 1862, Coupons	111	112
5-20, 1864, Registered	114	114½
5-20, 1864, Coupons	115⅜	115⅞
5-20, 1865, Registered	114½	114¾
5-20, 1865, Coupons	116½	117
5-20, 1865, new, Registered	115	115¼
5-20, 1865, new, Coupons	116	116¼
5-20, 1867, Registered	115⅛	115¾
5-20, 1867, Coupons	117⅜	117⅝
5-20, 1868, Registered	116	116½
5-20, 1868, Coupons	117½	118
10-40, Registered	109⅞	110⅛
10-40, Coupons	113	113½
5s, 1881, Registered	111½	111¾
5s, 1881, Coupons	111½	111¾
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90	90½
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	80½	81

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '86	30	N. Y. 6s, G. Loan, '77	108
Alabama 8s, '86	45	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '78	108
Ark. 6s, Funded	12	N. Y. 5s, G. Loan, '75	105
California 7s	110	N. Y. 6s, G. Loan, '76	105
Connecticut 6s	102	N.C. 6s, o., Jan. & July	18
Georgia 6s	77½	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	18
Geo. 7s, new bds	89	N. C. 6s, N.C.R., J.&J.	40
Geo. 7s, indorsed	85	N.C.6s, N.C.R., A.&O.	40
Geo. 7s, Gold bds	80	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, Jan. & July	30
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, April & Oct.	30
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	100¼	Ohio 6s, '75	100
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	100½	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Illinois War Loan	100	Ohio 6s, '86	104¼
Louisiana 6s	20	Rhode Island 6s	101
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	101	South Carolina 6s	25
Michigan 6s, '83	101	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	18
Michigan 7s, '90	101	S. C. Fund. Act, '66	20
Mo. 6s, due in '74	99½	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	5¼
Mo. 6s, due in '75	98¼	Tenn. 6s, old, Ex-C.	57½
Mo. 6s, due in '76	96½	Tenn. 6s, new, Ex-C.	54
Mo. 6s, due in '77	96½	Texas 10s, of '76	92
Mo. 6s, due in '78	95	Virginia 6s, old	28
Mo. 6s, due in '80	93½	Virginia 6s, new bds.	30
N. Y. Reg. B. Loan	106½	Virg. 6s, Con. bds.	51¾
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '74	108		
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75	108		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds.	102	C., P. & A. New. Bs.	97
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.	100	Det., M. & T. Bds.	97
Bos., H. & E. 1st	21¾	Buff. & Erie New B.	97⅛
B., C.R. & M. 1st, 7s, g.	55	Buff. & State Line 7s.	95
Chic. & Alton S. F.	100¼	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	95
Chicago & Alton 1st.	103½	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	96
Chicago & Alt. Inc.	96	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	96
Joliet & Chi. 1st.	105	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	89
St. L., J. & C. 1st.	97¼	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.	99
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₽ c. 1st.	108	Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.	110
Chi., R. I. & P.	103½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	101¼
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, n.	103½	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	93
Cen. of N. J. C. Conv.	102	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	93
M. & S. P. 1st, 8s, P. D.	103	N. Y. C. 6s, S.	91
M. & S. P. 1st, M. I. & M. D.	72	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104	North Mo. 1st.	82
Chi. & N. W. I. Bds.	95	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	91
Chi. & N. W. C. Bs.	85	Ohio & M. Con.	89¼
Chi. & N. W. 1st.	96½	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	90½
Chi. & N. W. C. G. B.	78¾	West. Pac. Bds.	80½
Chicago & Mil. 1st.	90	Union Pac. 1st Bds.	84¾
Winona & St. P. 2d.	65	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	82
C., C., C. & I. 1st, 7s, S. F.	100½	Union Pac. Inc. 10s.	84½
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	105	Union Pac. S. F.	69½
Morris & Essex 1st.	105	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	78
Morris & Essex 2d.	100	P. R. of Mo. 1st C. B.	60
Morris & Es. C. Bds.	92	Pacific 7s, gd. by Mo.	98½
Mor. & Es. 7s, of '71.	95	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	102
Erie 1st Ext.	102¾	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	100
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	97¾	Cleve. & P. C. S. F.	95
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	97½	Cleve. & P. 3d.	100½
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	92	C., C. & Ind. C. 1st.	81½
B., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77.	86	C., C. & Ind. C. 2d.	40
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ ct. '75.	102	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	82½
Ind., B. & W. 1st.	45	St. L. & I. M. 2d.	60
Mich. So. 7 ₽ ct. 2d.	99	Alton & T. H. 1st.	102
M. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ₽ c.	103½	Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf.	85
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	100	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	82
Cleve. & Tol. New B.	97	Tol. & W. 2d.	80
Cl., P. & A. Old Bds.	99	Gt. West. 2d, '93	77
		Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	80

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	146	Importers & Traders.	190
Am. Exchange	112	Irving	125
Chatham	126	Mechanics'	132
Chemical	1051	Mercantile	114
City	300	New-York	120
Continental	87½	Ninth National	100
Corn Exchange	120	Pacific	165
First National	200	People's	140
Fourth National	101	Phœnix	96
German American	80	Republic	106
Gold Exchange	110	St. Nicholas	104
Grocers'	100	State of N. Y.	110
Hanover	100	Union	137

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 4.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	
City 6s, new	104½	104¾
Camden and Amboy	126	
Pennsylvania Central	50¾	50⅞
Reading	55⅛	56
Lehigh Valley	61	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	42¼	42½
Philadelphia and Erie	18¼	19¼
Northern Central	84	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	44⅝	44⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan		95⅝

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	18	Hops, bales	150
Bees-wax, pkgs	3	Hides, No	728
Cotton, bales	249	Leather, sides	33,389
Copper, bbls	279	Pork, pkgs	14
Eggs, bbls	1,230	Beef, pkgs	50
Flour, bbls	14,162	Cut-meats, pkgs	688
Wheat, bushels	184,693	Lard, pkgs	271
Corn, bushels	283,501	Butter, pkgs	3,355
Oats, bushels	19,437	Cheese, pkgs	18,970
Rye, bushels	250	Tallow, pkgs	120
Malt, bushels	2,750	Starch, bxs	3,762
Beans, bbls	354	Tobacco, hhds	481
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	495
Corn-meal, bags	163	Whisky, bbls	309
Hemp, bales	5	Wool, bales	505

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Cornwall, for Bristol—212 bbls. Fish-oil, 14,400 bushels Wheat, 14,915 bushels Corn, 16,651 bxs. Cheese, 12 bxs. Bacon, 900 bags Oil-cake, 50 tcs. Beef, 500 bbls. Flour.

By the bark A. Sandberg, for Liverpool—29,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Paolo, for Queenstown—26,399 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Gresham, for Bremen—176 cases Tobacco, 62,000 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Earl of Lonsdale, for Liverpool—64,000 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Morro Castle, for Havana—230 bbls. Potatoes, 11 pkgs. Drugs, 2,474 bushels Corn, 44 pkgs. Machinery, 2 cases Cigars, 335 bbls. Beans, 400 bbls. Cement, 146 Iron Rails, 81 kegs Spikes, 5 bales Waste, 1 Engine, 127 pkgs. Lard, 25 bxs. Bacon, 56 tcs. Hams, 300 bales Hay, 58 pkgs. Tubes, 30 cases Crackers, 39 pkgs. Grease, 100 bbls. Pork, 50 kegs Nails.

By the bark J. E. Holbrook, for Sodertelge—2,027 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Mary Falconer, for Elsinore—2,074 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Rosina, for Genoa—14,304 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Bidderkirk, for Rotterdam—25 tcs. Casings, 3,237 bushels Wheat, 28 hhds. Tallow, 6,000 Staves, 200 tons Cedar Wood, 4,397 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Nathaniel, for Trieste—3,658 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner Kocheko, for Barcelona, &c.—721 pkgs. Drugs, 30 bxs. Extract, 55,200 Staves, 16 pkgs. Furniture.

By the ship Kingsbridge, for London—250 piculs Japan Wood, 11,260 bags Oil-cake, 1,100 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bbls. Oil-cake.

By the bark Emma, for Trieste—2,404 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Winged Hunter, for Bombay, &c.—1,000 pkgs. Drugs, 130 cases Tobacco, 15,100 cases Petroleum, 1 case Organs, 2 cases Revolvers, 1,000 cases Spirits Turpentine, 125 bales Drills, 2,000 bbls. Resin, 500 kegs Nails, 309,327 feet Lumber.

CANDLES—Have been quoted steady, with Adamantine at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₽ lb., but on a limited trade.

COCOA—Has been comparatively dull, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@32c.; Caracas at 15c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 11c.@12½c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Dull, but quoted unchanged as to prices; 1,500 bags Rio, by the Aquidneck, at Baltimore, sold on private terms. Quotations as in our last.

COTTON—A slow trade has been noted for early delivery, at, however, firm rates; sales, 630 bales, including 104 bales to shippers, 412 bales to spinners, and 114 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery, there has been rather more animation, at an advance of 1-32c.@1-16c. ₽ lb., though closing tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,000 bales, (of which 2,500 bales were on last evening, and 9,500 bales to-day,) and 1,300 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; September, 16½c.@16 17-32c.; October, 16 15-32c.@16½c.; November, 16⅜c.@16 7-16c.; December, 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c.; January, 16½c.@16⅝c., and February, 16 11-16c.@16¾c. ₽ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 249 bales, per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 549 bales, and thus far this week 2,774 bales, against 2,141 bales same time last week; and since the 1st of September last 3,755,992 bales, against 3,556,785 bales the previous season. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 5,004 bales; to the Continent, — bales; stock in New-York, 90,212 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 160,236 bales. The stock of Cotton in this port on the 31st ult. was: In warehouses, 71,697 bales; in Brooklyn, 15,703 bales; on wharves, 1,273 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, 1,034 bales; total, 89,705 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ord'nary	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	16½
Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

EGGS—Have been in rather more demand, within the range of 16c.@23c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main dealings reported in stock available at from 18c.@19c. for very good to strictly prime.

FISH—The demand has been fair for the leading kinds, with prices quoted firm and buoyant. Dry Cod quoted at $4 50@$5 50 ₽ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$18; No. 2 at $10@$11 50; No. 3 at $8@$10 ₽ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$4; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for Scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1, ₽ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand at about previous prices. The inquiry for shipping extras has been fair, partly for the English markets, but mainly for the West Indies, South America, and the provinces. Superfine stock has been also in request and held with firmness, on very meagre offerings of the better qualities. There has been rather more call for No. 2 Flour within the former range. Trade and Family Extras have been moderately sought after, in a jobbing way, on the basis of previous quotations, Minnesota Extras attracting most attention. The sales since our last have been 14,200 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5@$6 25; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 25; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 20; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 25@$5 85, chiefly at $5 45@$5 60; choice to very fancy do., and City Mills Extra at $5 85@$6 65; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 15@$5 65, chiefly at $5 30@$5 50; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio, $5 35@$5 75, mainly at $5 50@$5 65; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 50@$6 10; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 60@$8 50; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 75@$8 50; Western White Wheat Extras, $6 35@$9 25; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$9 50; Extra Genesee, $6@$8 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 90@$9 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales were about 5,200 bbls. Shipping Extras, part City Mills, within our range....Southern Flour has been in moderate demand in a jobbing way, at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 875 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$7 for poor to choice Shipping, and $7 10@$10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ₽ bbl. Canada Flour quiet and nominal. ....Rye Flour has been salable and firm at from $5 20@$6 50 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $6 35@$6 50 ₽ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate request within the range of from $3 50@$4 20 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 85@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 65 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 430 bbls.

FRUIT—Trade has been on a restricted scale, yet prices have not varied materially. Sales, 1,100 bxs. Layer Raisins at $3 10; 500 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 80; 200 bbls. Currants at 6½c.; 100 bags Brazil Nuts at 6¾c.; 150 bags Sicily Filberts at 14c., and 100 cases Sardines on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been more freely dealt in, chiefly by export buyers, and has been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, though closing tamely. The inquiry has been mostly for Milwaukee stock at the current figures. Chicago attracted comparatively little attention, and the bids for boat-loads were generally unsatisfactory to holders. Winter Wheat has been more sought after, and has been quoted steadier in price, shippers purchasing with more confidence, mainly of new Red and Amber stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 176,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 35 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly $1 34@$1 35, and closing at $1 35 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee, afloat, and $1 30@$1 32 for Duluth and Minnesota, car stock; $1 30@$1 31 for Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee Spring, mixed; $1 28@$1 31 for fair ordinary to very choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, from cars and afloat, chiefly at $1 30@$1 31 for the best samples, afloat; $1 28 for good No. 2 do., in store; $1 24 for No. 3 do.; $1 23@$1 26, chiefly at $1 24@$1 25, for No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, car stock; $1 20@$1 33 for ungraded Spring; $1 24@$1 32 for old Red and Amber Western, the latter an extreme; $1 30@$1 32 for new Red and Amber do.; $1 32 for new Amber Tennessee and Kentucky; $1 40@$1 45 for new White do. and do....Corn has been again quoted 1c. ₽ bushel higher, on an active business, chiefly in sailing-vessel mixed stock for export, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 387,000 bushels at 78c.@80c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 79½c.@80c. for prime; 80c.@81c. for Yellow Western; and 90c.@92c. for White do....Rye dull, within the range of 95c.@$1 05 ₽ bushel....Barley wholly nominal....Barley-malt very quiet and irregular; 2,000 bushels four-rowed State reported sold at $1 65 ₽ bushel....Oats have been more active but lower; the trade inquiry has been brisker at the current quotations; sales have been reported of 58,500 bushels (part to arrive soon) at 75c.@85c. for Old Mixed Western, the latter price for prime boat-loads; 80c.@90c. for White Western; 55c.@65c. for New Mixed Southern, Western, and Jersey, car lots. And for forward delivery, of New Mixed Western, 15,000 bushels, seller first half of August, at 60c., and 25,000 bushels, seller September, at 48c. ₽ bushel.... Feed quoted steady, within the range of $20@$32 50 ₽ ton, with a moderately active demand noted....Hay and Straw essentially unchanged.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Market generally quiet. Of Domestic Cloth, further sales of 500 rolls reported at 13½c.; quoted firm. We quote: Bags at 11½c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10c.@10½c.; Domestic Bagging at 13½c.

HEMP—Dull but nominally steady; 500 bales Jute Butts sold at 2¾c., currency.

HIDES—Quiet at unchanged quotations.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been depressed, lower, and irregular, with only a limited inquiry noted on the basis of 20c. for job lots, though higher prices have been claimed for large quantities. New Sheathing quoted at 33c.; old do., 22c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....There has been a moderate demand noted for Scotch Pig-iron at about previous quotations; 600 tons Eglinton sold at $32 75. American Pig-iron has been in less request, but held with firmness; 1,000 tons No. 1 were placed on private terms. Other kinds of Iron quiet, but about steady. Eglinton Pig quoted at $22 75@$23 50; Summerlee at $36; Glengarnock, $35@$36; Coltness at $40; American Pig, $31@$32 50; No. 2 do., $29@$30; Forge, $26@$28; English Rails at $50@$52, gold; American Rails, at works, $57 50@$62 50; old Rails at $36@$40; Wrought Scrap, $38@$40.... Pig-lead has been comparatively quiet, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 37½, and American at $5 75@$5 85, gold. Bar at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe at 9c. Spelter sells slowly at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, for Foreign, and 8⅞c.@11c. for Domestic....Pig-tin has been attracting very little attention, yet has been quoted about as before, with Straits quoted at 22½c., gold; English at 21c., gold; Banca at 25½c. Sales, 200 slabs Straits at 22¾c., gold.... Tin-plates have been in more request at steady rates; sales 500 bxs. Coke Terne, and 750 bxs. I. C. Coke, on private terms; and 1,000 bxs. Charcoal, in lots, at $10, gold. Charcoal quoted at $9 75@$10 25; I. C. Coke, $8@$8 25; Charcoal Terne, $9@$9 25; Coke Terne, $7 37½@$8....Zinc has been slow of sale at 8⅛c.@8⅜c., gold, ₽ lb.

MOLASSES—The general market is quoted strong, but the limited offerings of really desirable invoices are against free dealings. Refiners have very moderate stocks on hand, and with the jobbing trade supplies are also on a restricted scale. Sales have been made of 207 hhds. and 22 tcs. Cardenas, for refining, at 35c.@37c., and 94 hhds. and 43 tcs. St. Croix, for jobbing purposes, on private terms. A cargo of 603 hhds. and 65 tcs. Matanzas, of recent arrival, was imported by refiners. We quote Cuba Muscovado refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do. at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 35c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@85c., the latter for fancy. The jobbing trade has been fair on the basis of previous quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been much more freely dealt in, chiefly for export, at firm prices. The business has been mostly in low grade stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 28,100 bbls. Strained at $2 20@$2 25; 300 bbls. No. 2 at $2 30@$2 40; 150 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50@$4; and 100 bbls. Pale at $3 50@$5 50 ₽ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at $2 70@$3; City Pitch at $2 50 ₽ bbl....Spirits Turpentine in fair demand at about previous figures. Sales have been reported of 134 bbls. merchantable at 35c.@35½c., closing at 35¼c.@35½c.; and 100 bbls. New-York pks. at 36½c. ₽ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been more active and quoted firm; sales at New-Bedford, 3,000 bbls. Northern, in lots, to manufacturers, at 58c.@60c., and 150 bbls. Humpback at 54c. ₽ gallon. Crude Sperm has been quiet, but held more confidently; 250 bbls. sold at New-Bedford on private terms. Refined Whale and Sperm in moderate demand at quoted rates. Linseed has been more sought after and quoted stronger in price. Lard-oil has been held higher, but has not been in urgent request. Most other kinds quiet, within the previous range. We quote: Crude Whale, 55c.@62c.; Unbleached Whale, 66c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Crude Sperm, $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm, $1 72½@$1 80; Bleached do., $1 77½@$1 85; Lard-oil, 92½c.@$1 02½; Red-oil, 52c.; Saponified do. at 60c.@62½c.; Linseed-oil at from 85c.@87c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 17½@$1 22½, in cks.; Menhaden, 35c.@36c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@46c.; Yellow do. at 59c.@61c.; White do. at 67½c.@70c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive, on the basis of 5c., in bulk....Refined has been very quiet, with early deliveries quoted here at 11⅞c.@12c.; and at Philadelphia at 11¾c.@11⅞c....Refined, in cases, 16¾c.@17c....Naphtha, 7¼c.@7½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been again decidedly higher, and in active request, mostly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 950 bbls. Western Mess at $23 25@$23 50, with Prime Mess quoted at $20. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 1,250 bbls., August options, at $23 50; 2,500 bbls. September, at $23 75@$23 80. ....Dressed Hogs quoted steady at 9c.@9½c. for City, on a moderate inquiry....Cut Meats quiet, but firm; sales, 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 8½c.; 1,200 Smoked Shoulders at 9c.@9½c.; 500 Fresh Hams at 13¾c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams at 15c., and 1,100 Smoked Hams at 16½c....Bacon held above the views of buyers and inactive. Long Clear quoted at 11c.@11⅛c.; Short Clear held at 11½c....Lard has been moderately active and quoted somewhat firmer, closing rather tamely. Sales for early delivery embrace 550 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅝c.@13¾c., the latter rate for choice; 100 tcs. City at 13⅜c., and at 13⅝c.@13½c., with No. 1 City at 12¾c., and Refined nominal. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,750 tcs., August options, at 13½c.@13 11-16, closing at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c.; 4,500 tcs., September, at 13⅞c.@14c., closing at 13 15-16c.@14c.; and 250 tcs., buyer September, at 14¼c.; with seller's options, remainder of the year quoted at 10⅞c.@11c....Beef steady and selling moderately in a jobbing way. We quote at from $11 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $24 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do., ₽ tierce. Beef Hams at $27 for best Summer-cured Western; sales, 150 bbls....Butter has been quoted firm, on a moderate trade inquiry. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 22c.@31c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 31c.@33c. for extra choice; 16c.@21c. for ordinary to very choice Western, and 24c.@27c. for fancy do....Cheese has been in more demand, in good part for export, and has been quoted somewhat dearer. State Factory, fair to fancy, quoted at 11c.@13¼c., chiefly at 11½c.@12½c. for good to choice, and 13c. for fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@11½c.; Western, 6c.@11½c. ₽ lb.

SALT—Has been rather more inquired for and held with firmness, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 75, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 26c.@30c.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately active, and quoted firm, on the basis of 7⅞c. for fair, and 8⅛c.@8 3-16c. for good Refining, some holders quoting even 1-16c.@⅛c. ₽ lb. higher, and offering supplies with reserve. The main call has been for Refining goods. Sales have been made to-day of 1,784 hhds. and 47 bbls., including 287 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@7⅞c. for good common to about fair; 637 hhds. Refining do. at 8c.; 284 hhds. do. do. at 8 1-16c.; 43 hhds. do. at 7¾c.; 102 hhds. and 47 bbls. Refining Porto Rico, and 8c.@8⅛c.; 55 hhds. Grocery do. at 8½c., and 376 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅝c.@7¾c., chiefly at 7⅝c. And, last evening, 112 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7¾c.; 17,867 bags Manila at 7 11-16c.; and 350 hhds. Melado at 6 7-16c. ₽ lb. We now quote, (as representing bids and asking rates:) Fair Refining at 7⅞c.@8c.; good do. at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; prime do., 8¼c.@8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6½c. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.; Powdered at 11c.; Granulated at 11c.; A's at 10c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅞c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 205,000 lbs. fair to strictly prime at 7¾c.@8⅛c. ₽ lb.; market firm....Stearine scarce and held higher, but quiet. Best City quoted at 16¾c.@17c., and Western at 16½c.@16¾c. ₽ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet but steady pending the important auction sale announced for Thursday next, embracing an offering of 5,484 half-chests of Green, Japan, Oolong, Souchong, and Congou. Sales, 600 half-chests Green and 600 half-chests Japan on private terms. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@$1 45; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 05; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 28; Hyson Skin, common to choicest, 22c.@35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congo, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c.@$1 ₽ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been held with firmness on a fair, though less active movement. Sales, 400 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 6¾c.@15½c.; 50 cases 1870 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 6¾c.@8c.; 37 cases 1873 State at 8c.; 92 cases 1873 Pennsylvania on private terms; 452 cases 1873 Ohio at 7c.@7⅞c.; 100 cases sundry growths at 8c.@25c., and 200 bales Havana at 80c.@$1 ₽ bushel. Manufactured as last quoted.

WHALEBONE—Recent sales at the East embraced 40,000 lbs. for shipment and home use within the range of $1@$1 07½, now quoted at $1 07½@$1 10, gold, for Arctic. Stock reduced to 150,000 lbs.

WHISKY—Declined to $1 01½ ₽ gallon, on sales of only 150 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—The market is moderately active for the more desirable grades of Wool, especially of Domestic Fleece, which is in more liberal supply, and of Texas and California Spring, which are in ample stock. Values are generally fairly maintained, with some indications of buoyancy noted in a few instances. Holders are comparatively sanguine in their views, and are not unusually urgent in their offerings of any description. Domestic Pulled is yet scarce and quiet. A comparatively fair demand prevails for foreign product, mostly for Cape, Australian, and South American, on the basis of about previous quotations. ....Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 216,000 lbs. domestic Fleece at 50c.@56c., chiefly at 52c.@55c.; 26,500 lbs. unwashed stock at 32c.@39c.; 18,000 lbs. washed at 55c.@57c.; 26,000 lbs. scoured at 50c.@92c.; about 5,000 lbs. Banda Oriental, scoured, at 82½c.@$1 03; 6,500 lbs. Combing at 57½c.@59½c.; 140,000 lbs. Georgia and 12,000 lbs. Colorado on private terms; 130 pks. Domestic Pulled at 40c.@50c.; 41,000 lbs. Lambs, part at 45c.; 121,500 lbs. Texas, in lots, at 20c.@36c.; 13,000 lbs. California Fall, part at 27c.; 424 bales and 17,500 lbs. California Spring, part at 33c.@34c.; 457 bales and 43,000 lbs. Cape at 33c.@36½c.; 60 bales Mestiza at 30c.; 85 bales Australian, part at 51c.@53c.; 72,000 lbs. New-Zealand, and 7,000 lbs. Noils, on private terms; and 30 bales Rio Grande at 16½c. gold....Messrs. Walter Brown, Son & Co. sum up the dealings in Wool in this market in July, thus: 1,827,100 lbs. Fleece and Pulled sold at 32c.@60c.; 85,130 lbs. Scoured, 45c.@92½c.; 859,800 lbs. California, 15c.@40c.; 647,800 lbs. Texas, 18c.@38c.; 28,000 lbs. Tub-Washed, 55c.@57½c.; 4,500 lbs. Georgia; 102,300 lbs. Combing and Delaine, 40c.@62c.; 30,000 lbs. Colorado, 26½c.; 68,000 lbs. Noils; 6,000 lbs. Sorts; 182,500 lbs. Mexican, 18½c.@21c.; 225,100 lbs. Australian, 52c.@54c.; 160,550 lbs. Cape, 35c.@37½c.; 252,000 lbs. New-Zealand; 145,600 lbs. Donskoi; 122,000 lbs. Montevideo, 36c.@38c.; 240,000 lbs. Mestiza; 56,000 lbs. East India; 250,000 lbs. Syrian. Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month were 12,881 bales and bags. Coastwise: Texas, 3,426 bales; New-Orleans, 550 bales; Savannah, 434 bales; Southern ports, 105 bales. The Importations as reported are: London, 935 bales; Liverpool, 569 bales; Marseilles, 1,223 bales; Buenos Ayres, 49 bales; Rio Grande, 469 bales; Bremen, 25 bales; Havre, 44 bales. Mr. James Lynch makes the arrivals of Wool at this port, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 79,908 bales, (of which were 36,496 bales Domestic, 14,069 bales California, and 29,343 bales foreign,) against 85,718 bales same time last year.... The receipts of California Wool at San Francisco, for the four months ending with and including June, were 56,681 bales, against 47,145 bales same time last year. And for the year ending with and including June, 110,811 bales, against 81,672 bales the preceding year. Oregon and Humboldt Wool constituted the bulk of the current arrivals at San Francisco at latest mail dates. A San Francisco circular says: "The Oregon Wool so far received is pronounced inferior in many respects to clips received from there hitherto, chiefly, however, in the fact of deterioration of their sheep and consequent coarseness and lack of uniformity in staple. The Wool received from Humboldt and Mendocino Counties is by many of the buyers regarded as being more desirable than Oregon in every respect other than that of cleanliness, and in this respect the Oregon Wool has this season but very little advantage. There is but little doubt that Wool from the Humboldt region will in a short time be regarded in the East as the most desirable shipped from this coast."

FREIGHTS—There has been more inquiry noted for Grain room, by steam, for Liverpool, and rates have been quoted stronger. The offerings of general cargo have been fair, chiefly of Provisions, but the bids have been, in most instances, reduced, thus checking business. The demand for berth room for other ports has been comparatively moderate. Grain room, by steam, to Glasgow quoted rather firmer; rates otherwise weak. Very little call noted for accommodation, on berth, for London, or the Continent. The Chartering movement has been comparatively tame, with rates, as a rule, favoring shippers. Vessels for the Petroleum, Grain, and Resin trades most sought after....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 50 hhds. Tallow, at 22s. 6d.; 160 pks. Provisions, part at 27s. 6d. ₽ ton; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat, at 7½d.; and 10,000 bushels do., at 8d. ₽ bushel, closing at the latter rate; 1,850 bxs. Bacon at 30s.@35s., closing with 30s. reported as the best bid; 13,500 bxs. Cheese at 35s.@40s., closing with 35s. as the general bidding rate, ₽ ton. Also a ship, 1,279 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 85s., with option of Havre....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₽ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 6½d. ₽ bushel; 130 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d., and, by steam, via Southampton, 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 60s. ₽ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour on private terms, quoted at 2s. 3d. ₽ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 5½d.@6d. ₽ bushel, and 1,200 bxs. Cheese, part at 40s., ₽ ton....For Bristol, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ₽ bushel....For the United Kingdom direct, an Italian bark, 640 tons, hence, with about 4,500 quarters Grain, at 4s. 9d. ₽ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 469 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters Grain, at 5s., and another, 516 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., at 4s. 10½d. ₽ quarter, the latter rate with short lay days. The Italian bark, with 3,500 quarters Grain, mentioned in our last, should have been at 5s. 7½d. ₽ quarter....For Bremen, by steam, 175 cases Tobacco on private terms....For Rotterdam, by sail, 75 pks. Provisions and Tallow and 6,500 Staves on private terms....For the Continent, a British bark, 812 tons, with about 5,350 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s.; another, 359 tons, with about 2,400 bbls. do., from do., at 5s.; another, 572 tons, with about 3,800 bbls. do. from do., at 5s. ₽ bbl....For a Baltic port, direct, a Norwegian bark, 326 tons, hence with a full cargo of Resin, at 4s. ₽ 280 lbs....For the Baltic, a Swedish bark, 370 tons, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 10½d. ₽ bbl....For Genoa, an Australian bark, 462 tons, hence, with about 18,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 23c. and £10 gratuity....For Venice or Trieste, an Italian brig, 422 tons, hence, with about 14,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 28c. and £10 gratuity.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 4—12:30 P. M.—American Securities, small sales at unchanged prices; New-York Central, 93½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 30¼@30½.

5 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 ₽ cent., which is the same as the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £56,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 42½c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 4—United States Five-twenty bonds 98 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady: Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August at 8⅛d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October at 8 5-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 18,000 quarters, of which 9,000 were American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, deliverable August, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is steady; Wheat, 11s. 2d.@11s. 4d. ₽ cental for average California White. Provisions—Lard, 57s. 6d. ₽ cwt. Bacon, 48s. ₽ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 48s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,600 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 7 8-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet, but firm.

ANTWERP, Aug. 4.—Petroleum, 25½f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, Aug. 4.—Gold—Spanish, 236@237; American Gold, 237@238. Exchange in fair demand; on the United States, sixty days, currency, 110@112 premium; short sight, 113@115 premium; sixty days, gold, 128@130 premium; short sight, 132@134 premium; on London, 158@160 premium; on Paris, 130@132 premium.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping for all grades below best inspected; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 06½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 12@$1 15; choice to fancy, $1 19@$1 23. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 61c.@63c., according to location. Oats in fair demand, and advanced at 45c.@46½c. for No. 2, cash; 40c. August. Barley—No sales. Rye firm and in fair demand at 75c. for No. 2. Whisky steady at 99c. Pork firm; small lots at $24; generally held higher. Dry-salted Meats active and higher; Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, at St. Joseph, 8c.@11c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides here, 11c.@11½c. Bacon active and higher at 9½c. for Shoulders; 12c.@12¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 12½c.@12⅝c. for Clear Sides; Clear Sides, 12¾c., September; 13c., buyer September. Lard firm; Refined, 13½c. Live Hogs strong for best; weak for other grades; light, $5@$5 50; Yorkers, $5 75@$6 25; Bacon, $6 25@$7; Butchers', $6 75@$7 25. Cattle unchanged; good to choice Texans, $3 25@$4 25; good to choice, fat Cows and Heifers, $2 50@$3 75; fair to choice Native Steers, $3 25@$6. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,700 Hogs, 1,300 Cattle. Shipments—7,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm, in fair demand, and higher, at $1 10@$1 11 for No. 1 Spring; $1 04@$1 04¼ for No. 2 do., spot; $1 03⅞@$1 03⅞, August; $1 01½, September; No. 3 do., 98c.@98¼c.; Rejected, 87c.@88c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 64¾c., spot; 64⅜c., August; 64⅜c., bid September; Rejected, 62½c. Oats firm, a shade higher, and in fair demand; No. 2, 46c., spot; 38½c. August; 35¾c.@36c., September; Rejected, 42c.@43c. Rye in fair demand and higher at 71c.@72c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork steady at $24 37½@$24 50, spot; $24 12½@$24 25, August; $24 50, September. Lard quiet but firm at 13¾c., spot or August; 13½c., September. Bulk meats firm and in fair demand at 8½c. for Shoulders; 10⅞c.@11c. for Short Rib Middles; 11½c.@11¾c. for Short Clear Middles. Whisky quiet and weak at 98c. Freights quiet and unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 129,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—16,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 66,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 15¾c.@16c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and a shade firmer for Western; Southern quiet and steady; Choice White, $1 40@$1 48; Fair to Prime do., $1 25@$1 35; Choice Amber, $1 40@$1 43; Good to Prime Red, $1 30@$1 38; Common to Fair do., $1 10@$1 25; Pennsylvania do., $1 30@$1 36; Red Western, $1 20@$1 28; Amber Western, $1 30@$1 35. Corn dull; Southern White, 90c.@92c.; Southern Yellow, 82c.@83c.; Western Mixed nominal at 77½c. Oats steady; Southern, 65c.@67c.; Western Mixed, 63c.; do. White, 65c. Rye unchanged. Hay very dull; new Maryland and Pennsylvania, $17@$22; old do., $16@$20. Provisions strong and excited. Mess Pork nominal at $24@$25. Bulk Meats firm and none offering; quoted: Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. Bacon active; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 17c.@17½c. Lard firm and scarce at 14c.@14¼c. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee quiet and steady and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady at $1 03@$1 04.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours: Flour, 4,443 bbls.; Wheat, 91,580 bushels; Corn, 96,260 bushels; Oats, 25,143 bushels; Barley, 440 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 78,044 bushels; Corn, 73,696 bushels; Barley, 12,020 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 18,400 bushels; Oats, 22,400 bushels. Canal Freights lower but firm; Wheat, 9¼c.; Corn, 8¼c.; Oats, 5¼c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 @$6 25; Bakers', $6 25@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 50. Wheat dull; only sale reported was 800 bushels Green Bay Spring on private terms. Corn in fair demand; sales, 30,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 70c.@71c. Oats—Market bare; wanted. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Flour steady, with a good demand; sales, 2,200 bbls. Wheat dull; sales of 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 33. Corn in light demand; sales of 3,000 bushels at 73c.@74c., including High Mixed at 75c. Corn-meal, $31 for bolted; $30 for unbolted, ₽ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Ship-stuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$26 ₽ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 87 to the Hudson; $3 37 to New-York. Lake Receipts—31,400 bushels Wheat; 51,000 feet of Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide water, yesterday noon, comprising shipments from the former for 13 days, and the latter 9 days, was 680,000 bushels Wheat, and 2,035,000 bushels Corn.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand and advanced at $1 29 for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 16 for No. 3 do.; $1 16 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 30 for Extra do.; $1 13 for Amber Michigan, cash and August; $1 16 for No. 1 Red; $1 12½ for No. 2 do.; $1 06@$1 07 for No. 3 do.; $1 26 for No. 1 Amber Illinois; $1 20 for No. 2 do.; $1 28 for No. 2 White Kentucky. Corn firm; held higher; High Mixed, August, 67c. offered; October, 65c.; Yellow, 68c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 50c.@51c. for No. 1; 45c.@45½c. for No. 2; August, 39c.; Michigan, 44c.@45½c. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—99,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Wool quiet but firm, and in fair demand; stock scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 52½c.@53c.; Extra, 52c.@52½c.; Medium, 51c.@52½c.; Coarse, 45c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 45c.@50c.; Medium, 49c.@50c.; Coarse, 45c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@62c.; Combing, unwashed, 40c.@41c.; Canada Combing, 60c.@62c.; Fine, unwashed, 33c.@35c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 36c.@38c.; tub-washed, 52c.@57c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 23c.@25c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 40c.@45c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 40c.@45c.; Texas, fine and medium, 30c.@33c.; Texas, coarse, 20c.@25c.; California, fine and medium, 30c.@33c.; California, coarse, 25c.@30.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; Red, $1@$1 05; White, $1 15@$1 20. Corn dull at 66c. Oats lower, in fair demand; New, 45c.@50c. Rye dull at 80c. Butter unchanged. Pork unchanged and quiet at $24. Lard firm and scarce; Summer, 13c.@13¼c.; Kettle, 14¾c.@15c. Bulk Meats active and higher; Shoulders sold early at 8¼c. spot, closing at 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides sold at $10 90@$11 cash, and buyer first half of August; Clear Sides, 11⅝c. Bacon strong at 9¼c. for Shoulders; 12c. for Clear Rib Sides; 12½c. for Clear Sides. Whisky firm at 97c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; Red, 95c.@$1; Amber, $1 05@$1 10; White, $1 10@$1 15. Corn quiet and unchanged at 78c.@82c. Oats quiet at 65c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 80c. Pork active and higher at $24 50@$25. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11⅝c. Lard, 15½c.@15¾c. Whisky, 97c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Petroleum—Refined, 11⅝c., cash and August; Crude heavy and weak at 8c.@8⅛c., in bbls.; 4½c., in bulk. Butter and Cheese unchanged. Eggs easier; Pennsylvania, 20c.@21c.; Western, 18c.@19c. Flour quiet and steady, and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 28@$1 32; White, $1 33. Rye—New, 90c.@93c.; Old, 96c. Corn dull; Yellow, 80c.@81c. Oats firmer for Old at 80c.; New, more sellers than buyers. Whisky, $1 04.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 18½ for No. 1; $1 10½ for No. 2; August, $1 08¼; September, $1 04⅝. Oats steady at 52c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 65c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye—No. 1 lower at 85c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 07. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—2,800 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,200 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—Corn dull; Yellow Mixed, 78c.; White, 94c. Oats quiet at 75c.@80c. Bran lower at 75c.@80c. Pork buoyant at $25. Sugar in fair demand; fair to fully fair, 8¾c.@9½c. Gold, 109¼. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; sterling, $5 35½.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4.—Wheat—Old irregular; new, firmer; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 15; No. 2, $1 12. Corn better; High Mixed, 73c.; Low Mixed, 72c. Oats dull and lower; new No. 1 State, 45c.; No. 2, 44c. Petroleum quiet, weak, and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 4.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 31c. Resin firm at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 1,054 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,701 head, or 453 cars, against 443 cars for the same time last week. The market opened slow, at about last week's prices, buyers holding off for slight concessions. The stock was of fair average quality—good to common. There was a very large attendance of buyers. About 1,100 head were disposed of; sales, 100 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,096 to 1,256 lbs., at $4 50@$5 62½; 200 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,026 to 1,607 lbs., at $5@$6 87½; 200 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,048 to 1,428 lbs., at $4 75@$6 62½; 196 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 884 to 1,415 lbs., at $4 12½@$6 17½; 65 head Texas Steers, ranging from 912 to 913 lbs., at $4 20@$4 50; 100 head Cherokee Steers, ranging from 827 lbs. to 884 lbs., at $3 65@$5 37½. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 4,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 1,600 head, against 6,800 head for the same time last week. The market was slightly depressed from the last week's rates on Western Sheep, of which the run is very heavy. Canada stock is just arriving; no sales as yet. Sales of 600 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 77 lbs. to 84 lbs., at $5@$5 25; 1,200 head Illinois Sheep, ranging from 82 lbs. to 100 lbs., at $4 12½@$5 25; 240 Ohio Sheep, averaging 72 lbs., at $5. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,900 head, against 5,200 head for the same time last week. The market was moderately active; Michigan Hogs, $5 37½@$6 25; Yorkers, $6 25@$6 50; heavy Hogs, $7@$7 25.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 4.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 689 head. There was a fair trade for Northern grass-fed young stock, with an increase in the supply. Prices to-day are not much different from last week. Sales—Market Beef, choice, $10 25@$10 50; extra, $9 50@$10; first quality, $8 25@$9; second quality, $6 25@$7 75; third quality, $5@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,526 head; market unchanged, and prices remain much the same as last week. The arrivals were mostly Lambs; sales of Sheep, in lots, at $2 50@$3 50 each; extra, $3 75@$6 75; Spring Lambs, 7½c.@8½c. ₽ lb.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,300; market firm for best grades; others easy; prices nominal; common to extra Beeves, $4 50@$5 50; Butchers', $2@$4 50; Stockers, $3@$4 25; one lot extra, $6 60; shipments, 1,300. Live Hogs dull and lower; receipts, 8,000; inferior to common, $5 90@$6 40; medium, $6 50@$6 55; good to extra, $6 60@$7 15; shipments, 3,000. Sheep in good demand; receipts, 2,000; prices firmer at $3 50@$5 for common to choice.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—WITH THE TIDE—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Mme. Violette Picault and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

It has been determined by the Plymouth Church Committee to publish what is called the "cross-examination" of Mrs. TILTON. Of course it is not in any proper sense a cross-examination, but is merely, so far as we can see, supplementary testimony, of a quite rambling character, elicited by the inquiries of the lawyers present with the committee. As the previous testimony of this witness has never seen the light in any authentic form, it is obvious that the present publication is but a slight contribution to the evidence necessary to establish the truth in this matter; and we are bound to say that the course of the committee in regard to this, and the other testimony that they have printed, is simply inexplicable. Mr. TILTON, meanwhile, has added to the complications of the case by refusing to submit the originals of the documents referred to in his "statement," and in his possession, to the committee, and by announcing that he has "at last instructed his counsel to proceed at once, at his discretion, to carry his (my) case from the committee's jurisdiction to a court of law." This proceeding is not very consistent with Mr. TILTON's previous professions, but that is not surprising.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have ventured upon a very dangerous experiment in deciding to reorganize the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital. It is not easy to see how the Commissioners can effect any improvement in the constitution of that board—they may easily make it worse, but they cannot possibly make it better. In the process of "reorganization" thus far eleven distinguished physicians have been dispensed with, in a manner which strikes us as being most discourteous. They received no fee or reward for their services, and certainly it will be impossible to replace them with more competent men. Among them are Dr. FORDYCE BARKER, Dr. FLINT, Dr. CRANE, Dr. SAYRE, Dr. MARKOE, Dr. POLK, Dr. TAYLOR, and other gentlemen of high character and valuable experience. Yet, with less form or ceremony than the head of a household would use in changing his butler, these gentlemen have suddenly been given to understand that their further services are not required. There are several explanations afloat concerning the course taken by the Commissioners, but none of them can be regarded as a justification of that course; and we can only hope that they will reconsider their determination before irreparable mischief is done.

The municipal election at Vicksburg, Miss., yesterday, resulted in the choice of the entire "white" or reform ticket by 350 majority. No disturbance of any kind occurred, no armed bands of negroes attempted to "lay Vicksburg in ashes," and no "war" of any sort was inaugurated. The victory of the whites was celebrated by the display of the Union colors.

It does not seem probable that the recent discussion of the foreign source of supplies for the Carlists will have any practical result. Germany will order a strict watch to be kept by a fleet off the Biscayan coast; but German vessels cannot search British ships. There is no truth in the report that a remonstrance has been sent to the Versailles Government from Berlin; and it is officially announced in Parliament that the British Government will not intervene in Spanish affairs. The Cabinet of MACMAHON is naturally suspected of friendship for Carlism, and there is no reason to suppose that there will be any vigorous measures adopted in the French Pyrenees for the suppression of the brisk trade supplying the army of Don CARLOS.

A dispatch from Fort Gibson illustrates the difficulty of treating Indians as amenable to civil law. An Indian was confined in jail at that place charged with murder. The tribe to which the prisoner belonged came into town, released the accused, and threatened to burn the place if any more of their people were confined. This is just what white men have done under somewhat similar circumstances; but in this instance, probably, the Indians not only did not know their act was unlawful, but believed it to be the right and proper remedy for the case.

RECONSTRUCTION.

It is sometimes worth while to discuss public questions with one's antagonists when they are fair-minded men. But if they are not only not fair-minded, but lack even an ordinary regard for truth—if they garble your language, put words into your mouth which you have never uttered, and play tricks of the kind which, outside the field of politics, are generally confined to gamblers and persons of that kind, then discussion is by no means profitable. Why tactics of this sort should be thought fair enough in newspapers, and should be so severely (and properly) condemned in the common intercourse of men of the world, we have never been able to understand. These tactics, however, are daily pursued by the *World*, mingled sometimes with the still more honorable and courteous plan of striking at an adversary over the heads of his family or kinsfolk. The latter method was tried by the editor of the *World* during the Tammany fight, and no doubt he is just as ready to try it again when opportunity serves.

For these reasons we seldom take any notice of the assertions or representations of the *World*, except to extract a little mild fun now and then out of its habit of never using the English language when dog-Latin will do. For once, however, we will get below the surface of its strange jargon, and see what sort of arguments it employs. The subject involved is, at least, an interesting one, and will bear a little consideration.

On Monday we published a very temperate article on the position taken up by the Democrats in Alabama. There is nothing in this article which could not be indorsed, not only by every Republican, but by every sensible Democrat. The *World*, while describing it in terms which we shall presently repeat, does not venture to quote the article, or any portion of it, except just three lines, and even these three lines it found it necessary to garble. It must have, perhaps, occurred to the readers of the *World* that, if the article was so very bad, it was strange the *World* did not copy it in order to reveal its enormity. But it takes one short passage, "doctors" it, and presents it thus:

> "THE TIMES tells its readers—speaking, of course, for GRANT, the murderer of law in Louisiana and the refuge of thieves in Washington—that they must 'show the Southern Democrats that they will not tolerate a policy which teaches that "a negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect."'"

The part of our article from which this is clipped off runs as follows, and we will ask the reader to take the trouble to cast his eye over it:

> "Every honest Republican in the North recognizes the fact that ignorant negroes in the South have been made unwittingly the agents for the accomplishment of deeds of shame and injustice. But no strictly honest man anywhere believes that they should, on that account, be expelled from the arena of politics; or thinks that because they have in many cases been incompetent, or even ignorantly criminal, they should be compelled to live under a Government in which their own race is not represented. The party which gave into their hands the power to vote that it had no moral right to withhold must see that it is not wrested from them. The people of the North who stand firm for justice to all must teach the Southern Democracy that the backward path is a dangerous one to take, for it leads to annihilation. *Republicans must insist, as they daily show their willingness to do, that thievish Radicals shall cease to plunder the South, and that the negroes shall learn to shun corruption and to deal fairly with the whites;* but they must also show the Southern Democrats that they will not tolerate a policy which teaches that 'a negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect.'"

We think that everybody will admit that the last part of the closing paragraph of this extract cannot be fairly quoted without the first part, and that to quote the last part as if it stood alone is an act which, in private life, would not be regarded as a mistake, but as exhibiting an essentially crooked and dishonest mind.

Does any one see anything objectionable in the above quotation? Now observe the way in which the *World* describes the article:

> "THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which was an active accomplice in the stupid and infamous work of 'reconstructing' society at the South by setting the pyramid on its peak, naturally enough rushes to the rescue of the rogues and thieves whom the intelligent white citizens of the South are now gathering up their strength to expel from power."

Anybody who does not remember that Mr. RAYMOND lost caste in his own party by opposing the work of reconstruction as planned by THAD. STEVENS, is not qualified to treat of American politics. And anybody who remembers the fact and denies it, must be the sort of person whom one would not like to leave in a room with miscellaneous portable property lying about. As for the representation that the article in Monday's TIMES, of which the essential part is given above, is a defense of "rogues and thieves," we shall not answer it; there is the extract, and there is the *World's* description of it; we leave our readers to compare them. But this is by no means the worst of the *World's* falsifications. It declares that in the perfectly fair and moderate article of Monday we do our best to "rekindle all those hates and spites and malignities of the North which first gave birth to all these abominations at the South." We are "hounding on the ignorant, unhappy negroes of the South and their scoundrelly leaders to fresh assaults upon the rights and liberties of our white fellow-citizens." What can be thought of any man who tortures and misrepresents the words of another in this monstrous way? Almost the least that can be said is that he reveals an utter absence of even the slightest regard for honor and truth. A man has no more right to distort language and trump up accusations of this kind than he has to go into a friend's house and steal his books or his clothes. Both proceedings are very properly discountenanced by all decent persons.

The truth is that we have done far more for the people of the South than the *World*; for the *World* did its best to lead them into the war, while we warned them against it. When the war was ended, we still went further toward pleading for gentle treatment of the South than any Northern paper, and in that way we alienated some Republican friends, though happily only for a time. These things must be remembered by thousands of men, not only in our own State, but all over the Union. Still more recently, we have attacked the misgovernment in South Carolina with an energy which the *World* never displayed, except when it was defending the Tammany Ring. We wish to see North and South truly reconciled, and such a reconciliation can only be effected on the basis of *justice*—justice toward all classes alike. How to accomplish that end is a most difficult question—a question which has troubled the country for years past, and which will yet trouble it for years to come. Some people think that it is one of the questions which time will settle, but we are not of that number. The conditions involved in it are too varied and complex; and, unfortunately, it is to the interest of too many classes to try constantly to render those conditions more and more incapable of solution. To-day the *World* is endeavoring to gather political capital out of them for the Democrats; to-morrow, perhaps, it will be some unwise Republican who pursues the same wicked course. Meanwhile, the condition of the South, material and moral, does not improve. This is not one of those difficulties which need nothing but time to remove.

"The American people have not yet decided to make negroes their rulers, and a contest to settle that issue has still to be fought out." This is part of a quotation (abridged, but not garbled) from a little book published in 1868, and written by a man whom we have always regarded as possessing average common sense and good intentions. From this unpretending volume the *World* often makes interesting quotations. Attracted by those quotations, we read the book a little while back, and found it not at all a bad book, as times go—some mistakes there are in it, some wrong opinions, the fruit, perhaps, of partial observation, or of generalizing too hastily from the events going on before the eyes of the writer at the time it was composed. Still, with all its faults, it struck us that the book was an honest attempt to deal with its subject, and we could not be surprised that the *World* quoted so frequently from it, because it is, both in style and matter, very far superior to the ordinary run of articles which appear in that journal. We have no doubt that the editor of the *World* may study the work with equal pleasure and profit, and we are quite sure that after studying it, he will know far more about the reconstruction policy pursued by Congress, and about the true character of the Constitution, than he knows to-day. Ignorance is a very bad thing, but a willingness to learn will soon overcome it; and this willingness, we are glad to see, the editor of the *World* occasionally displays. As he advances with his studies—and he cannot do better than keep that little book by him—he will probably perceive that the work of reconstruction in 1865, difficult as it must necessarily have proved at the best, was rendered tenfold more difficult by the blind and foolish course pursued by the Democrats of that day; that the Democrats have been the worst enemies of the South; and that to-day the leaders or journals of that party would, if their advice were followed, plunge it into fresh anarchy and misery.

COMMERCIAL COMBINATIONS.

It is interesting, and not a little curious to notice how rapidly our people are developing plans for consolidation, co-operation, and combined interest. There are combinations of producers and combinations of consumers. The railroad companies make a ring to keep up rates of freight; the grain-farmers and dealers make another ring to compel lower charges. Working men combine to force higher wages and fewer hours of labor; master mechanics form an association to protect themselves against what they consider to be extravagant demands. Laborers out of employment organize an industrial society to produce and sell the work of their hands; consumers associate themselves together to buy what they want at wholesale prices. Exactly where this is to end none can tell. It is pretty evident that the tendency of the times is toward a condition that may be described as armed observation. The combinations are no longer for mutual protection merely; they are for aggressive purposes.

A very good example of this is found in the organization of a body known as the "Sovereigns of Industry." This is an association founded on the same principle as that which underlaid the "Protective Union," a society well known throughout New-England some twenty-five years ago. The Protective Union was made up of heads of families, who employed a purchasing agent, usually one of their own number, who bought for the union, at wholesale prices, such articles of home consumption as could be kept in store without danger of loss by decay. These were retailed to members at cost price, the necessary expenses only being added thereto. Probably some of these unions are yet in existence, but in many instances, they failed on account of losses from dishonest agents and non-paying members. The Sovereigns of Industry—high-sounding title—propose to emulate the Union and the Patrons of Husbandry in doing away with middle-men and their profits. In Massachusetts, where this organization has begun its operations, every species of goods will be embraced in the catalogue of purchases made directly for the consumer. For example, a "Sovereign" is to be entitled to a discount of six per cent. on the wholesale price of clothing, provided he buys of a dealer with whom his Executive Council has made a treaty, his only credentials being his certificate of membership—certificate of sovereignty we suppose we should say. The Executive Council agrees with various dealers to send the "Sovereigns" to their establishments for goods; and the dealers consent to the discount for the sake of securing a large number of customers. In this way, it is said, discounts of various rates are to be procured for the "sovereigns" on flour, groceries, coal, dry goods, furniture, crockery, stoves and tinware, and even pianos and melodeons. We do not understand that there is a limit to the membership, nor any special qualification therefor; accordingly we are not surprised at being told that the order is increasing rapidly throughout the country. The only wonder is that everybody does not join it as soon as there is a chance. We can only guess what the result will be when everybody can buy everything at a slight advance on first cost. It is pretty evident that we shall then be in the condition of that colony of shipwrecked Yankees, who made their living on a desert island by swapping jack-knives with each other.

It is only necessary to refer to this latest "industrial" scheme to show that it is as possible for one class of monopolists to go to extremes as another. Four or five wealthy corporations combine to put up the price of coal. That has been done this Summer, and there is no apparent legal remedy against extortion. But how about a combination of bricklayers to put up the price of their labor? We must have the fuel, and we must have bricks laid. Each organization is taking advantage of the public necessity, and the result in each case only illustrates the general principle, which, if universally carried out, would bring us into inextricable confusion. When labor, in all its branches, is thoroughly organized on one side, capital will be as effectually associated on the other side. The producers will be opposed by the combined consumers; the buyers will constitute one well-guarded phalanx, and the sellers will be organized into another. Society, industrial and commercial, will be divided into hostile camps. Of course, there are certain laws of trade and political economy that will prevent such a disaster; but it is only necessary to indicate the drift of things to show how false is the principle on which most of these latter-day combinations are formed. In a higher state of life than we have now, monopolies, rings, and "corners" will be impossible. Meantime it is the duty of every honest citizen to be very careful as to all such combinations. Mutual confidence is the basis of all social prosperity. It will be a bad day for all of us when we find society armed against itself and associated in cliques for aggressive purposes rather than for counsel, mutual support, and rational exchange of opinions.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN NEW-YORK.

It is impossible for any one who gives the slightest attention to our weekly health reports to escape the conviction that the abnormally high rate of mortality which affects the City is due largely to the neglect of sanitary precautions. The topographical features of the island are such as engineers regard as the most favorable for sanitary purposes. With a high central ridge, on either side of which the ground slopes down to two broad and swiftly-flowing rivers opening into a magnificent bay, the drainage of the City would be perfect if the channels for effecting it were built in a systematic manner. That in large sections of its area they are so badly constructed as to be a perpetual source of ill-health to the inhabitants, is known to every one who has taken the trouble to inquire into the matter. If the main sewers in these parts are properly built, the house connections are defective. The neglected condition of the streets is another cause of the high mortality. The wretched cobblestone pavements which disgrace so many of the poorer quarters of the City make it almost impossible to cleanse them where the necessity for it is most imperative. It is useless to blame the Street-cleaning Bureau for the filthy condition of parts of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, while the pavements there are in as miserably dilapidated a state as they are now. Where each square yard has its hollows in which stagnant water collects, to saturate the earth beneath with every liquid abomination, the work of the sweepers is almost thrown away. Then, again, the tenement-houses, which constitute the majority of the dwellings in these sections, are constructed in a style which is simply a disgrace to civilization. The filthy wigwam of the Indian, or the filthier hut of the Esquimaux, is a healthier place of residence than most of these houses. More thickly peopled than a barracks, but destitute of the simplest sanitary contrivances which the worst of barracks have, they rise story above story, crammed with human beings from basement to garret, who herd together in narrow rooms into which no sunshine ever finds its way. For the vast height of the buildings and the narrowness of the streets forbid its entrance. All that the wretched inmates feel is the oppressive and exhausting heat, without sharing the life-giving properties which the unobstructed rays of the sun possess. In such dwellings as these, children are born only to die with the heat of a July day; and fever in some one of its forms is a constant presence.

For these evils, numerous and bad as they are, there is a remedy; but it is useless to persuade ourselves that this, to be thorough, can be either speedy or cheap. These things are requisite: improvement of the sewers, with complete and efficient house connections; cesspools should be utterly forbidden; the total abolition of cobblestone, and substitution of Belgian pavement; daily cleansing, either by the broom or by streams of water from the hydrants, or both; widening of narrow streets; and in the centre of the worst parts of the city—being the Five Points and East Broome street sections—the leveling of a group of blocks, and conversion of the ground into parks. Lastly, the construction and maintenance of tenement-houses should be put under stringent sanitary regulations, the Board of Health being invested with an authority to enforce them from which there should be no appeal to convenient judges or politicians; and the same Board should have the right of domiciliary visit, for the purpose of seeing that their directions are complied with.

Some of these things can only be done slowly; but they represent altogether the main features of a system which the sanitary authorities of the City must gradually reach to. The cost of perfecting it must, of necessity, be large. There is no escape from that fact. If we want a good thing we must pay for it, whether it be good health or good furniture. But whatever is done, to be done thoroughly, must be in response to a general demand from the better, in fact the tax-paying, class of the population. It would be absurd to say that this demand is made now, except by those who have taken the trouble to inform themselves of the real condition of the City. The number of these is, unfortunately, very small; not one person in five hundred or a thousand knows anything of that dreadful unhealthiness of some localities which is so strikingly illustrated by the map of Dr. HARRIS. To disseminate such information as thoroughly as the Government Signal Office does everything relating to the weather, health maps of the City, on the same plan as that of Dr HARRIS, should be prepared every week. This could be done at a comparatively small cost of time and money. A skeleton map, sufficiently large to be easily seen in its details when hung up, should be printed in black; on these sheets, by simple means, familiar to every printer, the places where deaths had occurred during the previous week might be printed in red, or some equally conspicuous color, with special symbols to distinguish the deaths of infants from those of adults, or any other fact which it was desirable to illustrate. Five hundred copies of such a map might be distributed gratuitously every week, the same as the weather maps are. Copies could be conspicuously posted in the various Exchanges throughout the City, in some dozen or so of the principal hotels, in all public offices, and in other places where experience showed that they would be seen by the largest number of people. By this expedient, more information on the sanitary condition of the City would be weekly disseminated than is conveyed by the dry figures of a hundred health reports, which few read, and fewer apprehend the force of. Every resident could at a glance ascertain the degree of healthfulness of his own locality; while the constant presentation of the fearful mortality which characterizes the worst sections of the City could not fail, sooner or later, to create an effective demand for their improvement.

THE PEOPLE WHO CLAIM VAST ESTATES.

We published recently an extract from a Rochester paper, giving some details concerning WILLIAM H. KIBBE, who had escaped from the County Lunatic Asylum in that city. Mr. KIBBE is described as having three particular manias. Those most strongly developed are of a sort which a painful experience teaches us are shared by many more people outside of asylums than in them—manias for preaching and writing for the press. The third eccentricity is not quite so common, but bids fair to become a peculiar feature in the lunacy of the United States. We mean the notion of being heir to a vast estate in Great Britain. The poor gentleman, we are told, supposes himself entitled to "the great Kibbe estate in England," which he declares has been made over to the Crown for want of heirs, and one of these days he intends taking a trip to Europe to demand his rights.

The most extraordinary ideas prevail among a large class of ignorant persons as to the vast properties awaiting them in the old country, if they could but get together the missing links. The Consular authorities of Great Britain are often worried out of their lives by the visits of persons who believe, or affect to believe, themselves entitled to sums which would make a ROTHSCHILD's mouth water. Of course the gentleman who comes in for the brunt of these inquiries is the Consul General at New-York. Persons of both sexes are continually looking in on that much-enduring gentleman to learn whether a few millions have arrived for them, and to suggest that he should prosecute inquiries in their behalf; suggestions which, in the absence of cash down, are apt to be accompanied by a generous offer of partition, or at least per centage, on restoration to ancestral halls, or the receipt of a check in five or six figures from the Bank of England.

There are, moreover, certain families who periodically hold meetings, recalling that cheerful assemblage described at the opening of *Martin Chuzzlewit*, with the view of compassing the recovery of "their own again," but we have never been able to hear of a single instance in which a really satisfactory pecuniary result followed. In most cases there is not even a shadow of foundation for the claim.

Some time ago a gentleman bearing the name of those who claimed one of these estates, having become bored to distraction with the visits and letters of those who represented themselves as his co-heirs, exhorting him to assist them in their efforts to recover their joint inheritance, determined, with the view of bringing the matter to a climax, to make inquiries through the most efficient channel. He accordingly put himself in communication with the agents of Messrs. BARING, who, through the London solicitors of that firm, made the closest inquiries into the matter. The result was to ascertain that the colossal fortune was pure delusion. But there was no convincing the ignorant claimants, who are as eager as ever in the wild goose chase. We imagine that in many cases these delusions are fostered by roguish lawyers. A case occurred two years ago in England illustrative of this. It appeared that in the "black country" of Staffordshire, two sharpers, who had acquired a smattering of law as clerks in an attorney's office, fleeced people out of incredibly large sums on pretext of prosecuting their claims. In an instance which came before the British Consul General three years ago, it was evident that the young woman claiming hoped by this means to entrap a man in a superior position into marriage with her, and possibly she might have succeeded if she had "piled on" rather more moderately; but nothing is more remarkable in these ridiculous claims than the amount at which the claimants assess them. This young lady, or her brother, was in the habit of dropping in to know "whether the £19,000,000 had yet been paid to her credit," and affected to be quite surprised when Mr. ARCHIBALD was forced to confess that this trifle had not yet come to hand.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

During two months the movements and doings of the grasshoppers have been watched with unflagging attention. The amount of damage done by them to the crops in Minnesota and Iowa has been estimated very carefully. The manner of their advance upon new territory has been as elaborately described as the advance of an army of soldiers upon the enemy. The plans employed for the purpose of securing a temporary immunity from their ravages have been numerous—many of them quite original. Among the number the most effective was, perhaps, that which was tried by the farmers of Wright County, Iowa. Seeing the sky darkened with clouds of the dreaded insects, they placed bundles of dry straw upon the borders of the wheat fields, and having simultaneously set fire to them, smothered the blaze with green hay, which had the immediate effect of causing volumes of smoke to roll over the threatened crops. The correspondent whose privilege it was to witness this experiment says: "The grasshoppers didn't relish it at all. They rose with such a multitudinous hum of wings as to deepen into a roar like distant thunder, and fled the country." The poor settlers who had suffered so severely naturally were encouraged by a success so easily obtained, and they might have continued in a hopeful mood, but for a suggestion to the effect that they would have no straw with which to try the experiment themselves next year. The fact that the millions of eggs dropped in the path of the destruction which has been wrought this year would be hatched next Spring, and that the wingless grasshopper could not be driven off by the smoke of burning green hay, does not appear to have been thought of at all. They had fallen back once again into the slough of despond, when the news reached them that deep plowing would be found a sure means of destroying the eggs of the grasshopper. The degree of humidity secured by depth was said to be sufficient to prevent hatching.

One of the most absurd plans for getting permanently rid of grasshoppers is that which proposes that "during the season when farmers have nothing to do, they shall arm themselves with chisel-pointed sticks of hard wood, go into the fields and begin a systematic search for the eggs, which, having found, they shall destroy." A labor of this kind might have the effect of lessening the number hatched, but it may be doubted whether, in spite of the most careful examination, enough would not still remain to compass the destruction of the crops. The absurdity of such a proceeding would seem all the greater in the light of the opinion of a Colorado scientist, which is that "the grasshopper is a spontaneous product of the region extending westward over the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevadas." Another plan for the destruction of grasshopper eggs is to procure a "liberal supply" of Paris green and spread it upon the fields. This is even more ridiculous than the one which employs the chisel-pointed stick, considering that the persons who are most desirous of destroying the eggs have been reduced to such a state of poverty as to be unable, without charity, to procure the common necessaries of life.

The latest writer on the subject seems to have had an extensive acquaintance with the grasshopper in Montano, Colorado, Idado, Utah, and California. According to his opinion, if the fertile lands of Southwestern Minnesota and Iowa had been cultivated during the past two years by experienced Western farmers, the story would be different. Deep plowing would have kept the grasshoppers' eggs out of the sun, and prevented their hatching by the million early in the Spring. The crops would have had a good start, and later on the young grasshoppers could do them but little injury. He thinks that it is folly for any State to incur the expense of employing a special entomologist to study their habits, and concludes with the assertion that no agriculturist need lose his crops by a plague of grasshoppers, if he attends to them carefully and intelligently. The opinion of a man like this is, of some value. He fortifies his statement with the fact that old resident farmers, in territories that have been quite as well stocked with grasshoppers as Iowa and Minnesota, have uttered no cry for help. Whether he be right or wrong, the employment of entomologists in the States mentioned can do no harm, while there is a possibility that it may result in a great deal of good.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF EGMONT.

The death of this British nobleman is announced from London. to-day, by cable. George James Percival, Sixth Earl of Egmont, was son of the first Baron Arden, the half-brother of the third Earl of Egmont. He was born in 1794, and entered the navy at the early age of eleven years, serving through perhaps the most active period of its history. He was in the Orion at the battle of Trafalgar, in which Nelson was killed, and subsequently served in the expedition to Egypt, in 1806. He was present at the destruction of a French squadron off Cette, on the Mediterranean coast of France. In the war with the United States, in 1812–14, he commanded a division of the boat expedition up the Penobscot River, which captured Castine, Me. He was also present at the destruction of the American frigate John Adams, and at the capture of the President, in 1814, and assisted in taking the latter vessel into Bermuda. At the battle of Algiers he commanded the bomb-ship Infernal. In 1863 he was promoted to the rank of Admiral. He represented West Surrey in the House of Commons from 1837 to 1840, when he took his seat in the House of Lords, to which he was entitled when he succeeded to the Barony of Arden on the death of his father. In 1841 he, on the death of his cousin, succeeded to the Earldom of Egmont. He was married in 1819 to a daughter of John Hornby, Esq., of Hook House, Hants, but he leaves no issue, and the titles descend to his nephew, Charles George, son of the late Hon. and Rev. Charles George Percival, who is in his twenty-ninth year, and is married.

WILLIAM. H. LOVE.

William H. Love, of Philadelphia, aged seventy years, was buried yesterday. The deceased was a corporator and member of the Board of Managers of the Mercantile Beneficial Association, also a Director in a Pennsylvania township bank. He was among the first merchants in this city who made a specialty of the wholesale cloth business as distinct from the dry goods trade.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Speaking of the suspension of this company the Philadelphia *Press* of the 4th inst., says:

"The Safeguard Insurance Company carried on business at No. 432 Walnut street. Wm. J. Pollock, Esq., the President, yesterday received notice from Harrisburg to discontinue business in this city and State for two weeks, so that an examination of the affairs of the organization could be more fully made by the commissioners. A *Press* reporter called on Mr. Pollock at his residence, last evening, and learned that the suspension will be but temporary, and is ordered by the Chief of the Bureau in order that he might fully satisfy himself of the falsity or truth of numerous conflicting statements which have been set afloat concerning the company. These, the President says, will all be satisfactorily explained, and the corporation will present its claims to public patronage unscathed. The company has met all its losses promptly on the presentation of claims, and has no liabilities at present which it is unable to meet. The company sustained a loss of only $2,682 by the recent disastrous fire in Chicago, which has been adjusted and settled.

The last report showed only a surplus of $9,809 63. The Safeguard was incorporated as the Commercial Fire Insurance Company on the 23d of February, 1847, and commenced business on the 15th of July, 1873. Mr. Wm. J. Pollock is the President, Mr. George F. Hilt the Secretary, and Mr. Charles W. Warnick the Assistant Secretary. It also announces that its charter is a perpetual one; its capital, $500,000; its capital paid up, $200,000, and its surplus, $35,99952 —making its total assets $235,999 52. The company was originally organized by the selection of Hon. James B. Alexander, State Senator from the First District, as President, but that gentleman, meeting with financial difficulties, withdrew from the organization, and on March 17, 1874, a reorganization was effected, when Wm. J. Pollock, Esq., formerly Select Councilman from the Twenty-sixth Ward, but at present Collector of Internal Revenue of the Second District, was elected to the Presidency. It is rumored that the employes were paid large salaries, and consequently being well provided for, are loth to leave their fine berths. In a few weeks the status of the company will be made known, and if all is found correct they will be allowed to proceed to business.

OPENING OF THE NEW WORKING WOMEN'S HOTEL.

A SEA-SIDE RESORT FOR INDUSTRIOUS WOMEN—THE EXERCISES YESTERDAY—THE PRESIDENT, SENATOR SCOTT, AND OTHER NOTABILITIES PRESENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ASHBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—Three years ago Ashbury Park was simply a sandy tract on the Atlantic shore, covered with tangled scrub and pine. It is six miles from Long Branch, and opposite the new camp-meeting grounds of Ocean Grove. To-day the park has 125 cottages, a broad avenue, a public park, and a population of over 1,000 persons. The ground was purchased by Jas. A. Bradley, a brush-dealer of New-York, for $100,000 for 500 acres, and is still for the most part owned by him. In June he donated a large lot for the building of a working women's hotel, and to-day it was occupied for the first time. The lot has been deeded to the Women's Christian Association of Philadelphia, which has erected and paid for a $2,500 building, and will this week open it for the entertainment of worthy working women, who will be received at $3 per week for board and lodging. Applicants are received by a committee, and given accommodation on their recommendation. About twenty-five boarders can be accommodated. By next year an addition to the building will be erected, when 100 boarders can find quarters. The Women's Christian Association is made up of ladies from all of the Evangelical churches, and already has in successful operation cheap boarding and lodging rooms in Philadelphia.

The exercises were held this afternoon in the presence of about 2,000 visitors. Ex-Mayor Stokley, of Philadelphia, presided. Rev. Dr. Dales, of Philadelphia, led in prayer. After excellent singing by Prof. W. G. Fischer's choir, a poem, by Helen M. Cooke, "Lottie Linwood," was read by Ex-Chancellor O. J. Halstead, of New-Jersey. The deed of the property was presented by Mr. Bradley, and received by Dr. A. J. Kynett, of Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church Extension Society. Before this, President Grant, who had been expected to partake of a fine collation spread under the trees by Mr. Hastings, of the Ocean View House, and at which all the guests of the hotel were present, arrived with Senator Thos. Scott, of Pennsylvania, and was received with much enthusiasm. The exercises were immediately suspended, and as the crowd, which had been impatiently awaiting his arrival, saw his approach, repeated cheers were given. Mayor Stokley introduced the President, who, after receiving the greetings of the spectators, returned to a seat in the rear of the speaker. President Grant's late coming was owing to a protracted interview which he had been holding at his Long Branch cottage, four miles from Ashbury Park, concerning the Indian question. Bishop Simmons, in the course of a short but energetic address, alluded in terms of compliment to the presence of the President and Senator Scott. The latter was next called up, and made a few remarks complimenting the work of the ladies. Senator Scott made a hit by relating a little incident. Said he: "I remember many years ago that I visited the beautiful Isle of Wight. We went to an old castle, around which were clustered the memory of Kings and warriors of many years gone by, where I found a large party of tourists, and after we had all looked over the venerable castle ruins, I noticed that the party went quietly to a little church near by, and slowly wended their way to an old grave-yard. Here more tears were shed, here was more tender, gentle sympathy expressed, than was felt in the shadows of the grand old castle ruins, or over the very block in the Tower of London, where fell the head of Lady Jane Grey. And why? It was the grave of whom? Of that humble child, the dairyman's daughter; and who shall say that from this home for the poor and deserving may not yet go forth some day a blessed memory of one as beautiful in her christian character, and pure and holy life?"

Mr. Geo. H. Stuart made some congratulatory remarks, after which there were loud cries of, "Grant, Grant;" but as the President declined to speak, Mr. Bruno, of Pittsburg, of the Indian Commission, advanced, saying he had no doubt that the audience had much rather see President Grant's face than hear the best speech that could be made from the platform. The remark was greeted with cheers and laughter, and a voice replied, "Yes, that's so." After Mr. Bruno's remarks the crowd still clamored for the President, and he finally stepped to the front platform and bowed, then retiring amid cries for a speech. Mr. Stuffit turned the point neatly by announcing: "Ladies and gentlemen, Gen. Grant makes his speeches while at the front." At the close of the exercises contributions were announced, including $100 from George W. Childs and $20 from F. S. Chanfrau, the actor. The Philadelphia ladies claim the honor of opening the first sea-side resort for poor women that has been established.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE VICKSBURG ELECTION YESTERDAY QUIET.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 4.—The election is progressing quietly. There is less excitement this year than for years. Business is suspended, and the city presents a Sunday appearance. No disturbance is anticipated.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 4—Evening.—The city election held here to-day passed off quietly without disturbance of any kind. Both whites and blacks polled a full registered vote. Some leading negroes of the Third Ward attempted to induce their followers to leave that poll, but the excuse for such a course was studiously withheld by the whites. About forty negroes voted the white ticket, and four whites voted with the negroes. The whites elect their entire ticket by 350 majority, their first political victory since 1861. The Union flag and every available piece of bunting were displayed in honor of the event.

THE UTAH ELECTION.

VIOLATION OF ELECTION LAWS—ARRESTS MADE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 4.—The names of the parties arrested here yesterday for violating the Election laws are as follows: Peter Clinton, late Police Justice; Andrew Burt, Chief of Police; B. Y. Hampton, W. G. Philips, J. Livingston, Charles Ringwood, and Charles Crow, policemen. All are charged with violating the United States Election laws by forcibly hindering persons from exercising the suffrage in voting for a Delegate to Congress and resisting the United States Marshal and his Deputies. All were released on bail, to appear before United States Commissioner Toohey on Wednesday morning. A warrant was issued this morning for the arrest of Mayor D. H. Wells on the same charge as that preferred against the other parties. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the authorities had not yet finished the count of the votes cast in this city at yesterday's election.

THE NEW-ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 4.—The officers of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry gave a "squantum" dinner, to-day, to the Executive Committee of the New-England Agricultural Society. Gen. Pittman and Lieut. Gov. Vanzandt welcomed the guests, and addresses were made by Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts; Ex-Gov. Smyth and Gen. Head, of New-Hampshire; Hon. Henry Clark, of Vermont; Col. Needham, Gen. Burnside, and others.

THE CANADIAN ODD FELLOWS.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Aug. 4.—The annual session of the I. O. O. F. Grand Encampment opened here to-day. After the usual preliminaries, the following officers were elected: John Gibson, Stratford, Grand Patriarch; Harper Wilson, St. Catharines, Grand High Priest; Hugh Blair, Toronto, Grand Senior Warden; M. D. Dawson, London, Grand Scribe and Treasurer; W. H. Cole, Brockville, Grand Junior Warden; J. Ham Perry, Whitby, Grand Representative to the Grand Encampment of the United States.

THE TURF.

A FINE DAY'S SPORT AT SARATOGA.

THREE RACES RUN—MR. CAMERON'S COLT, VANDALITE, AND SPRINGBOK THE WINNERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1874.

An unclouded sky and a cool bracing atmosphere this morning gave assurance of an enjoyable day's entertainment at the race course. The programme promised a most excellent series of contests, and the attendance of spectators was larger than on any other day of the meeting except the opening day. The track was in fine order. The first race was a dash of a mile and a quarter, and twelve horses ran, making a most exciting contest. It was won by Mr. R. W. Cameron's colt by Leamington out of Rebecca. The winner was sold at auction after the race to Mr. Francis Morris for $810. The Sequel Stakes, two miles, was won by that stout racing filly, Vandalite, who carried seven pounds extra as a penalty, and yet ran the distance within a quarter of a second of Ill Used's time last year in the same stake. The last race, a dash of three miles, was a great affair, and Springbok defeated Mr. Sanford's great horse Preakness by a short head only. The details of the race are given below.

THE SELLING RACE.

The inaugural contest of the day was a selling race, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, which brought to the post thirteen horses, viz.: John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, W. Cottrill's ch. g. First Chance, R. W. Cameron's ch. c. by Leamington, out of Rebecca, by Glencoe; W. H. Sanford's b. g. Kadi, T. G. Moore's gr. h. London, R. W. Walden's b. g. Mildew, Jas. McKee & Co.'s ch. f. Minnie Mac, James Franklin's gr. h. Jean Valjean, L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits, Joseph Donahue's b. c. Cariboo, A. Belmont's ch. c. Botany Bay and ch. c. King Amadeus, and C. F. Elwe's ch. f. Moonbeam. The ruling prices just before the start were as follows:

London	$100	$100	$100
Moonbeam	60	60	60
King Amadeus Botany Bay	25	55	60
Rebecca colt	30	40	50
Quits	20	15	20
B. F. Carver	25	25	30
Cariboo	15	15	50
Kadi Mildew Minnie Mac Jean Valjean	25	45	50
Total	$300	$355	$420

THE RACE.

The lot were mustered at the three-quarter pole, and after a couple of break-aways they were sent on their journey to a good start, all of them apparently getting away together. The front division coming up the homestretch was formed by King Amadeus, Quits, the Rebecca colt, and Kadi. As they came up nearer, King Amadeus rushed to the front, and when they passed the stand he was leading a length, Quits second, a neck in front of the Rebecca colt, Jean Valjean, Cariboo, and Carver, who were bunched. Going round the turn King Amadeus kept the pace hot and still led a length, and was still in front at the quarter pole, Quits second, Cariboo third, and Carver fourth. When they journeyed down the backstretch, Quits went up to the saddle-girth of King Amadeus, while Moonbeam ran up from the rear on the inside and assumed the third position. As they approached the half-mile pole, King Amadeus shook off Quits, and passed that point, still a length in front, while Moonbeam had run up to the head of Quits, the pair being two lengths in advance of Carver. As they came round, the Rebecca colt rushed up, and Moonbeam retired. King Amadeus, Quits, and the Rebecca colt now had a fine brush to themselves, and, when they reached the three-quarter pole, Quits appeared to have the best of it. When they came up the homestretch, Kadi rushed up from behind, and a fine struggle ensued between King Amadeus, Kadi, Quits, and the Rebecca colt for the race. As they neared the stand the excitement was intense, and for a moment it was impossible to tell which would prove the victor. Within thirty yards of the stand, however, the Rebecca colt rushed to the front, with Kadi after him, Quits falling back, and King Amadeus taking third place. The Rebecca colt won the race by half a length, in 2:11; Kadi second, lapped on the quarter by King Amadeus, Quits being fourth, a neck behind the latter. This was the first victory for Mr. Cameron, and a popular one it was, especially among the ladies.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500. Selling race for all ages. Horses entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry their appropriate weights; for $1,500 allowed seven pounds; for $1,000, twelve pounds; for $500, seventeen pounds, the winner to be sold at auction. One mile and a quarter.

R. W. Cameron's ch. c., 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Rebecca, 91 pounds. Sparling.....1
M. H. Sanford's b. g. Kadi, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Katonah, 94 pounds. Feakes.....2
A. Belmont's ch. c. King Amadeus, 3 years, by King of Trumps, out of Amethyst, 73 pounds. Sayers. 3
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Columbia, 88 pounds. W. Clarke.. 4
John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, 4 years, by Lightning, out of La Victrine, 101 pounds. Corwin.... 0
T. G. Moore's gr. h. London, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Zingara, 102 pounds. Jones..... 0
Joseph Donahue's br. c. Cariboo, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Alice Jones, 96 pounds. Donahue..... 0
A. Belmont's ch. c. Botany Bay, 3 years, by Australian, out of Bonnet, 78 pounds. Brown..... 0
C. F. Elwe's ch. f. Moonbeam, 3 years, by Planet, out of Edina, 75 pounds. Burns..... 0
James Franklin's gr. c. Jean Valjean, 4 years, by Lightning, out of Seguin, 101 pounds. Cantrell.. 0
James McKee & Co.'s ch. f. Minnie Mac, 4 years, by Planet, out of Edina, 93 pounds. Quin..... 0
R. W. Walden's b. g. Mildew, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Mildred, 94 pounds. Fisher..... 0
W. Cottrill's ch. g. First Chance, 3 years, by Baywood, out of Dot, 80 pounds.....dr.
Time—2:11.

THE SEQUEL STAKES.

The second event was the Sequel Stakes for three-year olds, two miles, which closed with twenty-one nominations, and seven of them answered the summons of the judges. These were Thomas Puryear's b. c. Grinstead, A. Belmont's b. f. Countess, D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge and b. f. by Red Dick, out of Etta Shippen, H. Gaffney's b. c. Culpepper, M. A. Littell's br. c. Reform, and A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite. The betting on the result was extraordinary in its nature, the three leading ones selling very close at large, as will appear from the subjoined figures:

Grinstead	$1,250	$710
Reform	1,200	820
Vandalite	1,160	700
Madge, Red Dick filly	410	550
Countess	200	305
Culpepper	125	140
Total	$4,345	$3,225

THE RACE.

A splendid start was given them, the seven going away on even terms. The Red Dick filly was quickest on her legs, however, and started out to make the running for Madge. She led Vandalite half a length round the turn, but on approaching the quarter-pole opened away, and passed that point two lengths in front of Vandalite, who was the same distance in front of Madge, who was a length and a half ahead of Reform, while Countess, Grinstead, and Culpepper were running together in the rear. As they went along the backstretch the Red Dick filly opened a gap of eight lengths, while Culpepper in the meantime had left Grinstead and Countess, and pushed into the third position as quick as a flash. All the rear ones now got close together, and when they reached the half-mile pole the Red Dick filly was still cutting out the work eight lengths in advance of Vandalite, who was leading Culpepper three lengths, the other four being together and at the latter's heels. When they came round the lower turn they became spread out, the Red Dick filly getting away about a dozen lengths from Vandalite, who was still keeping three lengths in the van of Culpepper, he being a length in advance of Reform, Madge bringing up the rear of the lot. At the three-quarter pole there was little change, but as they came up the homestretch Grinstead closed and ran into the third place. At the finish of the first mile, which was run in 1:51, the Red Dick filly was ten lengths ahead of Vandalite, who was running easy, three lengths in advance of Grinstead, who was three lengths before Culpepper, he leading Reform two lengths, the latter being a length in the van of Countess, and Madge a length behind her. Thus spread out they went round the turn, but the Red Dick filly began to weaken and lost ground rapidly. When they reached the quarter-pole she was but three lengths in front of Vandalite, who was now four lengths ahead of Grinstead. As they went along the back stretch the Red Dick filly died away, and allowed all the others to pass her. When they had reached the half-mile pole Vandalite was a length before Grinstead, while the others were moving up from behind. Round the lower turn they came rushing, the game little Vandalite leading the dance at a merry pace, with Grinstead second, Countess, Reform, and Culpepper being together, while the McDaniel pair were in the rear and out of the race. In this manner they turned up the homestretch, and a fine struggle ensued between Vandalite, Grinstead, and Reform, but at the important moment Vandalite showed her wonderful stamina by rushing away and winning the race by a length and a half in the fast time (considering the weight) of 3:40¾, Grinstead second, half a length in front of Reform, who was two lengths before Culpepper, Countess fifth, Madge sixth, and the Red Dick filly seventh.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The Sequel Stakes for three-year-olds, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $700 added. Winner of any three-year-old stake 7 pounds extra. The second horse to save his stake; two miles; value to winner, $1,700.

A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, by Vandal, out of Vesper Light, 114 pounds (including 7 pounds extra.) Campbell.....1
Thos. Puryear's b. c. Grinstead, by Gilroy out of Sister to Ruric, 110 pounds. Feakes.....2
M. A. Littell's br. c. Reform, by Leamington out of Stolen Kisses, 117 pounds (7 pounds extra.) Hayward.....3
Jos. Donahue's b. c. Culpepper, by Revolver out of Gentle Annie, 117 pounds (7 pounds extra.) Palmer.....4
A. Belmont's b. f. Countess, by Kentucky out of Lady Blessington, 107 pounds. Evans.....5
D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, by Australian out of Alabama, 107 pounds. Barbee.....6
D. McDaniel's b. f. ——, by Red Dick out of Etta Shippen, 107 pounds. W. Clark.....7
Time—3:40¾.

WINNERS OF THE SEQUEL STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Weight.	Subs.	Starters.	Time.
1864	Kentucky	105*	21	4	4:11¾
1865	Baltimore	100	14	3	3:43½
1866	Stonewall Jackson	100	25	6	3:41
1867	Ruthless	112*	17	3	3:37½
1868	General Duke	115*	17	4	3:40¾
1869	Narragansett	110	18	8	3:37¾
1870	Maggie B. B.	107	16	5	3:37¼
1871	Mary Clark	107	23	5	3:40
1872	Wade Hampton	110	25	2	3:42½
1873	The Ill-used	110	19	6	3:40½
1874	Vandalite	114†	21	7	3:40¾

* Including 5 pounds extra.
† Including 7 pounds extra.

THE THREE MILES.

The last and great race of the day was a dash of three miles for all ages, which brought out Springbok, Preakness, and Fellowcraft, and the spectators were treated to a magnificent race, which was so close as to create the most intense excitement, especially among the backers of the McDaniel colors. Springbok was, of course, a great favorite, as will be seen by the following figures:

Springbok	$1,010	$1,000	$850
Preakness	205	150	130
Fellowcraft	250	305	240
Total	$1,465	$1,455	$1,220

THE RACE.

They were away together, but Fellowcraft immediately took up the running, and went round the turn two lengths ahead of Springbok, who was a length before Preakness. At the quarter-pole Fellowcraft was leading four lengths, the pace being slow, and the three English jockeys were watching each other jealously. As they went down the backstretch Preakness went past Springbok, and when they reached the half-mile pole Fellowcraft was two and a half lengths ahead of Preakness, who was a length and a half ahead of Springbok. As they came round the lower turn Fellowcraft got further away, and led four lengths, but on approaching the three-quarter pole Preakness, with Springbok at his tail, closed up the gap readily. When they turned into the homestretch they were a length ahead of each other in the same positions, but when they were fairly into the straight work Fellowcraft came away again, and finished the first mile in 2:06½, four lengths ahead of Preakness, who was three lengths before Springbok. As they went round the turn again Fellowcraft made the pace warmer, and when they reached the quarter pole he was showing the road six lengths in advance of Preakness, who was still leading Springbok three lengths. As they went along the backstretch Springbok closed upon Preakness, and the pair shortened the gap between them and the leader. At the half-mile pole Fellowcraft was leading five lengths, Preakness a length before Springbok. Around the lower turn the two latter were head and head, and Fellowcraft four lengths in front of them. As they came up the homestretch Springbok assumed the second place, and Preakness was well in hand, running easily. Springbok now ran ahead of Fellowcraft, and finished the second mile in 1:49½, or 3:56 for the two miles. He was two lengths ahead of Fellowcraft, who was the same distance before Preakness. They maintained these positions to the quarter-pole, where Preakness dropped four lengths behind Fellowcraft. The pace was now augmented, and the excitement began in earnest as Fellowcraft closed upon Springbok, but at the half-mile pole the latter was again leading him two lengths, and Preakness four lengths behind. As they came round the lower turn, Preakness began to make his run, and closed rapidly on Fellowcraft. At the head of the homestretch he caught Fellowcraft, and the pair got nearly on even terms with Springbok at the furlong pole, when Barbee gave Springbok a touch of the spur. Fellowcraft now fell away, and Preakness, with a grand rush on the extreme outside of the track, came upon Springbok like a thunderbolt, and the pair passed the goal so evenly that the spectators did not know which had won. After considerable deliberation by the judges, they pronounced in favor of Springbok, their verdict being, "won by a short head." Fellowcraft was three lengths behind. Time—5:42¼. It was a punishing race, and Springbok was well marked with the spurs.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $1,000, of which $100, with the entrance money, to second horse. Three miles.

D. McDaniel's ch. c. Springbok, 4 years, by Australian, out of Hester, 108 pounds. Barbee.... 1
M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 7 years, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, 114 pounds. Heyward..... 2
M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, 4 years, by Australian out of Æolite, 108 pounds. Evans..... 3
Time—5:42¼.

A CANDIDATE FOR LYNCHING.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 4.—John Franks, a resident of Marysville, a small town in this vicinity, yesterday took a young girl named Elizabeth Barton out riding. He drove into a dense wood, and, despite the desperate struggles of the girl, brutally outraged her. The villain then put the girl into the buggy and drove back to the town, where he tied up his horse and fled to the woods. About 300 men were scouring the woods all night in search of him, determined to hang him if captured. He eluded them and came here, where he was caught to-day and placed in jail. A large number of citizens of Marysville are in this city, and it is feared an attempt will be made to-night to take the prisoner from the jail and dispose of him. This is the third time Franks has been arrested for a similar offense during the last few years.

RAILROAD CASES IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 4.—The motion for an injunction to compel the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and North-western Railroads to obey the so-called Potter law came up for a hearing before the Supreme Court of the State, at Madison, this afternoon. The State was represented by Assistant Attorney General Sloan, Ex-Chief Justice Doxon, Harlow, and L. Orton; the railroads by Judge Lawrence and Hon. B. C. Cooke, of Chicago, Jno. W. Carey, and others. The afternoon was occupied in arguing the question whether the unverified information filed by the Attorney General could be entertained. The question had not been decided when court adjourned until to-morrow.

THE AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 4.—The fourteenth annual convention of the American Dental Association met here to day. A large number of delegates were present. The convention was called to order by B. Buckingham, of Philadelphia. The Executive Committee reported the order of business, which was adopted. In the afternoon B. J. Dean, of Chicago; Dr. Nidal, of St. Louis, and Prof. McQuillon, of St. Louis, discussed the subject of deciduous teeth. Dr. Crouse, of Chicago, from the Committee on Testimonial to Mr. Barnum, who invented the rubber dam, reported progress.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 4.—The Republicans of the Twelfth Congressional District held their convention here to-day, and nominated W. W. Ketcham. The present representative, Lazarus D. Shoemaker, who voted against but took pay, and whose record on the Inflation bill did not suit his constituents, only withdrew from the contest yesterday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 4.—The Democrats of the Seventh District nominated Franklin Landers, of Marion County, for Congress.

FAIRFIELD, Iowa, Aug. 4.—The Republicans of the First Congressional District to-day nominated George W. McCrary.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 4.—The Democrats of the Third District of Maine have nominated E. K. O'Brien as candidate for Congress, in opposition to Hon. James G. Blaine.

DEATH OF COL. S. C. FAULKNER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 4.—Col. S. C. Faulkner, one of the oldest citizens of this State, and author of the famous *Arkansas Traveller*, died to-day, aged seventy-one years.

SHOOTING TOURNAMENT AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 4.—The first day of the shooting tournament of the Buckeye Shooting Club opened with fine weather and a good attendance. For the first match of ten single birds, twenty yards rise, there were forty-three entries, professionals barred. The first prize of $100 was taken by H. Lind, of Cleveland; second prize of $80 by J. Lovell, of Allegheny City, Penn.; third prize of $45 by N. W. Edgar, of New-Brighton, Penn.; fourth prize of $20 by C. O. Sharp, of Cleveland, and the fifth prize of $15 by L. O. Jones, of Cleveland.

A GRASSHOPPER'S FATE.

It was a dull day in the Stock Exchange yesterday, and holders of North-western Railroad stock were especially melancholy, owing to its decline in value. While everybody was ruminating as to whether or not it was possible for business to become duller, a solitary grasshopper was espied flying and hopping about among the brokers. It was remarked that the intruder was one of the swarm which recently devastated Minnesota, and that he was a skirmisher of the grand army of grasshoppers which certain "bears" of the "street" have averred are hopping eastward to destroy crops and depreciate railroad and other interests. There was a rush for the bold insect by the excited members, but he managed for some time to elude the chase. He was finally captured, and there was a consultation as to what should be his fate. It was decided that he should be handed over to the operators who lost money by the "bear" influences on the market of the grasshoppers' raid in Minnesota. These brokers, smarting under the recollection of their misfortune, and thirsting for vengeance on the grasshopper tribe, determined to make a terrible example of this bold intruder of the Exchange. Taking him over to that corner of the hall where the North-west "crowd" are in the habit of congregating, a pin was run through his body, and he was stuck up to flutter and squirm until death should end his misery. Some people were of the opinion that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should be informed of the cruel treatment of the grasshopper, that he might be at once executed and relieved of pain; but as there was another slight decline in North-western during the day, it was attributable to his appearance on 'Change, and the opinion was generally expressed that he richly deserved his punishment.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A POLICEMAN SEIZED WITH THE DREAD DISEASE—HE CRIES AND HOWLS LIKE A DOG IN PAIN.

Another shocking case of hydrophobia was brought to the notice of the medical profession yesterday, the disease having developed itself in the person of Patrolman Thomas Barrett, of the Sixth Precinct Police. From what could be learned of the history of the case it appears that Patrolman Barrett was on patrol duty in Pearl street, near Chatham street, on the night of July 10, when he encountered two dogs fighting in the street, alarming the residents in the neighborhood and the pedestrians passing by at the time. Barrett attempted to separate the fighting animals, when one of them turned upon him and bit him on the base of the thumb of his left hand, inflicting a severe wound, which bled very freely. The officer used his club in driving the dogs away, and although the wound was very painful he continued on post until relieved. The wound did not heal rapidly, and became so much worse than on the 12th the officer was compelled to report sick. Police Surgeon S. G. Cook was notified, and attended the policeman. Learning the nature of the injury, and the manner in which it had been received, Dr. Cook cauterized the wound in the most thorough manner, and then applied a simple lint dressing. Barrett remained on sick list for six days, but during that time he was not confined to the house at all but walked about, eating and drinking as usual, and calling at the station-house every day. On the 18th ult., the wound having apparently entirely healed, Barrett reported for duty, and two days after meeting Dr. Cook the latter examined the wounded hand. He found it healed, and although the policeman complained of a severe pain in his left wrist and arm, no further attention was paid to it. The wound had closed, and nothing remained to show where he was bitten but the marks of the dog's teeth on both the inside and outside of the thumb.

Barrett continued to perform his regular Police duties in the precinct. He was on patrol in City Hall place from midnight on Tuesday until 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when he was relieved as usual. He left the station-house after responding to his name at the return roll-call, and went to his home to get breakfast. While at home he was seized with the first symptoms of hydrophobia. He became greatly excited and nervous, trembling in every limb. His eyes were bloodshot and staring wildly, and his condition indicated in the strongest manner possible the approach of delirium. When offered drink he snapped at the tumbler like a terrier snapping at an escaping rat, but, after considerable trouble, succeeded in swallowing several mouthfuls of water. His wife became very much alarmed at his condition, and, summoning his brother, sent him to the Oak Street Police Station to report the facts. A telegram was sent to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, and Sergt. Brogan, who was in command at the time, sent for an ambulance to convey the suffering officer to the Park Hospital. After arriving at the hospital his condition became much worse. The excitement under which he was laboring increased rapidly, and he soon began howling like a dog, and snapping and biting at all who approached him. He became so violent that the attendants were unable to restrain him in the ordinary way, and, as he is a very powerful man, they were compelled to put a "strait jacket" on him and tie his hands together at the wrists to prevent him from inflicting some injury on himself or the attendants.

In the meantime Sergt. Brogan had telegraphed to Dr. Cook, informing him of what had occurred. The doctor immediately called upon Prof. Hammond and together they hastened to the Park Hospital. As they ascended the steps leading to the office they heard the patient howling like a dog, the sound of his voice resembling in a remarkable manner the cry of a dog in pain. The patient having become comparatively quiet the "strait jacket" was removed, and he was examined by Prof. Hammond, Dr. Cook, and Dr. James R. Wood, who had been summoned by Dr. Fluhrer, the House Surgeon at the Park Hospital. Water was offered him, and although he snapped at the tumbler which contained the fluid he experienced little difficulty in swallowing it. This appeared to surprise the medical gentlemen, as the aversion to water is a marked and almost unfailing symptom of hydrophobia. While the physicians were examining the patient he was seized with such violent convulsions that it was found necessary to again restrain him by means of the "strait jacket." There was, however, no frothing at the mouth, and the aversion to water was not apparent in any marked degree, notwithstanding which the physicians present agreed that it was a certain case of hydrophobia. The patient was quite conscious, and when not in the paroxysms of convulsions answered questions readily. He was continually moaning as though suffering great pain. On consultation with Drs. Hammond and Wood, Dr. Cook administered ten drops of Magendie's solution of morphine, under the effects of which the patient became more quiet. Upon the recommendation of Dr. Cook the officer was placed in an ambulance and removed to his home, and the removal from the hospital appeared to have a salutary effect upon his nerves, as it led him to believe that his condition was not so serious as at first supposed. Dr. Cook visited him several times during the afternoon, and found his condition slightly improved, although no opinion as to his ultimate recovery could be given under the present circumstances.

Barrett is a man about thirty-three years of age, and was appointed a policeman on Sept. 21, 1870. He is a married man and has two young children. During his service in the Police Department he has gained the reputation of being a zealous and faithful officer. He is a man of excellent physique, weighs 180 pounds, and boasts of extraordinary muscular development.

At 11 o'clock last night Dr. Cook called at the Sixth Precinct Station-house and reported that he had just visited Officer Barrett at his residence, and found him quiet and rational. In the presence of the doctor the policeman drank a glass of ginger ale, and appeared to be perfectly sensible. Dr. Cook states that in his opinion it is not a case of hydrophobia, and he has every hope of the patient's recovery. The "strait jacket" which he wore on leaving the hospital has been removed, and he has been freed of all restraint.

THREE FIREMEN BURIED IN THE RUINS OF A FALLING BUILDING.

At 12:30 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the two-story brick building No. 16 James slip, occupied by Sullivan Bros. as a junk store. The flames were immediately communicated to the roof and rotten floors, and while the firemen were endeavoring to bring the hose to play upon the fire the roof gave way, and buried three of the firemen in the débris. The men belonged to fire-engine No. 12, and two of them, Sheflan and Doyle, were soon extricated without injury. The third, Frank Mahady, was caught by the falling timbers and jammed against the back wall of the store, and was nearly two hours in this position before he could be taken out. He escaped, however, with some slight injuries. The damages are estimated at $3,000.

THE STATEN ISLAND SCHUETZENFEST.

The members of the Staten Island Schuetzen Corps held a festival yesterday and the day previous at George Bechtel's Park, Stapleton. On Monday the New-York Schuetzen Corps, seventy-five strong, under Capt. Gerder, was met at Stapleton Landing by a committee of the Staten Islanders, headed by Capt. Bachman, and escorted to the Bechtel Park. During the day shooting contests took place, with the result as given below. The contest on the first day was open to all, but that of yesterday was confined to members of the Staten Island Schuetzen Corps alone. The shooting for the prizes on both days was very good, George Bechtel, of Staten Island, and Kleinath, of New-York, tieing on shooting for the prize the first day, the prize being finally taken by Bechtel. The following is the score:

FIRST DAY—PRIZE TARGET.

G. Bechtel, S. I.	51	Kleinath, N. Y.	51
P. Wolf, S. I.	50	Zaller, N. Y.	50
C. Schaffer, S. I.	49	Zaller, N. Y.	50
J. Schoen, Jr., S. I.	49	Rathjen, S. I.	47
Schutz, N. Y.	47	Schoen, Sr., S. I.	46
Hubner	46	Lochar, S. I.	44

Total—New-York.....198. Average.....49½
Total—Staten Island.....382. Average.....47¾

At the bull's eye target there were only six contestants, Ratzen and Zaller coming out even at 25. Schutz and Zettler tied on 15.

SECOND DAY.—Prize first, gold medal; second, silver medal, and twenty money prizes.

The following are the winners, out of fifty-one contestants: Gold medal, C. Schaffer, 75; J. Scholer, Jr., silver medal, 72; prizes in order, A. Heil, Fendt Mundhink, George Bechtel, Ben. Brown, H. Wunder Locher, C. Rendt, Carlo D. Kline, C. Shaffer, Rubsam A. Schworne, H. Holder, Gunstch C. Bardes, J. Schroeder, Hubner C. Prahl, P. Bachman.

FROST IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Farmers from the interior report a white frost throughout Dutchess County last night.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

MR. TILTON HAS NO CONFIDENCE IN THE COMMITTEE.

A CARD TO THAT EFFECT—ARRIVAL OF MR. MOULTON—WILL HE TESTIFY?—THE LATEST PHASES OF THE CASE.

Several events of a most important character transpired yesterday in connection with the Beecher scandal. Mr. Frank Moulton, who has been so eagerly sought for during the past week by the Investigating Committee, and who has been spoken of as "the man who held the key of the situation," returned to the City in the early part of the day. In the afternoon Mr. Tilton published a card, which will be found below, declaring a want of confidence in the committee, refusing to produce the originals of the letters which appeared in his "statement" before that body, and announcing his intention of having the charges which he makes against Mr. Beecher investigated in a court of law. For several hours in the afternoon, Mr. Beecher was closeted in the house of Mr. Shearman, Clerk of Plymouth Church, with his counsel and a number of other gentlemen, who have interested themselves in the case. Mr. Beecher did not testify before the committee at the night session, as was expected, but repeated efforts were made to have Mr. Moulton come forward and give his testimony. That gentleman has not yet complied with the committee's invitation to testify. Heretofore he has repeatedly stated that if Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton would sign a written statement authorizing him to tell what he knows, he would gladly go before the committee with all the evidence in his possession. In this connection, the declaration by Mr. Tilton of an utter want of confidence in the committee will probably lead to another complication. Mr. Moulton would not state, up to within a few moments before the committee adjourned last night, whether he intended giving his evidence before the final adjournment. Mrs. Tilton's testimony will be found in full in another column. Mr. Tilton left town yesterday afternoon, and had not returned up to a late hour.

MR. TILTON DETERMINES TO TAKE THE CASE INTO COURT.

It has been known for some time back that the manner in which the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee have been conducting the examination into the charges preferred against Mr Beecher did not meet Mr. Tilton's approval, and it was stated in THE TIMES yesterday that he was making elaborate preparations to have the case taken into court. The following correspondence which has passed between Mr. Sage, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, and Mr. Tilton, verifies that statement:

BROOKLYN, July 31, 1874.

Theodore Tilton, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by the committee to state that the letters and documents referred to in your statement presented to us have not been delivered, notwithstanding your several promises to furnish them.

As your statement, in the absence of these documents, is deprived of its greatest force, we think you should desire to place them in our possession; and I desire to impress upon you the importance of delivering them to us at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,
H. W. SAGE, Chairman.

NO. 174 LIVINGSTON STREET,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 3, 1874.

Mr. Henry W. Sage, Chairman of Committee:

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your note of July 31—four days after date. Unless you accidentally misdated it, the communication should have come to me several days ago. This leads me to recall a similar dilatoriness of delivery of your original note, first summoning me to your committee, which I received only four hours before I was to appear, and yet the summons bore date of the day previous. But let these trifles pass.

Your note, just received, surprises me by its contents; *for you seem to have forgotten that*, on the last day of my appearance before your committee, I carried to your meeting not only all the documents which I quoted in my sworn statement, (save those in Mr. Moulton's possession,) but many more besides, making a double handful of interesting and important papers, vital to *my* case and destructive to *yours*. All these papers I purposed to lay before you, but no sooner had I begun to read them aloud in your presence than one of your attorneys stopped me in the reading, and proposed that I should save the committee time by referring these papers to one of your members, Hon. John Winslow. I acquiesced in this suggestion, and retired from your committee with the expectation of a speedy conference with Mr. Winslow.

Perhaps it was my proper duty to have called on Mr. Winslow, but, as the whole committee had previously set the example of calling in a body on one of the other parties to this controversy, I took it for granted that Mr. Winslow would repeat this precedent by doing me the honor to call at my house—at which he would have been a welcome guest.

But, while waiting for his coming, I was called upon instead by a policeman, who arrested me, and carried me, at thirty minutes' notice, before Justice Riley's Police Court to answer a charge of libelling Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, against whom I had spoken not a libel, but the truth. Up to the time of this arrest I had employed no lawyer, not needing any. But on finding myself before a Police court, and not understanding the motive of my arrest, nor the methods of courts, I requested my friend, Judge S. D. Morris, to answer for me in a technical proceeding in which I knew not how to answer properly for myself. Twice already I have been before this unexpected tribunal, and may be called before it a third time on Wednesday next.

Meanwhile, my counsel, to whom I have just shown your note, instructs me to lay no documents, papers, or remaining testimony before your committee, nor to hold any further communication with you in any form, except to send you this present and final letter containing the reasons for this step.

These reasons are the following:

First—You are a committee of Mr. Beecher's friends, appointed by himself, expected to act in his behalf, assisted by attorneys employed exclusively for his vindication, holding secret sessions inaccessible to the public, having no power to compel witnesses, giving no opportunity for the opposite side to cross-examine such as voluntarily appear, publishing or suppressing their testimony as you see fit, and so far as my experience goes, asking me no questions save such as were irrelevant to the case, and omitting to publish in your imperfect and unjust report of my testimony, all that was most pertinent to my own side of the controversy.

Second—The daily papers of Brooklyn and New-York have been artfully fed, day by day, with crumbs of fictitious evidence against my own character, as if not Mr. Beecher, but I alone, were the man on trial; and though I have little right, perhaps, to hold your committee responsible for this daily misrepresentation, which may come through the malice of others, yet the result is the same to me as if you had deliberately designed it; and that result is this, namely: I expect no justice either from your tribunal, since you cannot compel witnesses to testify, nor from your reporters, since they do not give impartial reports.

Third—I cannot resist the conviction (though I mean no offense in expressing it) that your committee has come at last to be as little satisfactory to the public as to myself, and that your verdict (if you render one) could not possibly be based on the full facts, since you have no power to compel witnesses, nor to verify their testimony by oath, nor to sift it by cross-examination.

For these reasons, which ought to have moved me earlier, I have at last instructed my counsel to proceed at once, at his discretion, to carry my case from your jurisdiction to a court of law; and in view of this instruction from me he has in turn instructed me to hold no further communication with your committee except this present letter of courtesy, in which I have the honor to bid you farewell, in doing which allow me to add that the respect which I am unable to entertain for your committee as a tribunal, I cannot help expressing for you, each and all, as individuals. Truly, yours,

THEODORE TILTON.

THE MONROE PLACE INVESTIGATION.

In Brooklyn the sittings of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee at the house of Mr. Storrs, in Monroe place, have come to be familiarly spoken of as the Monroe Place Investigation. The street itself is quiet and aristocratic, but the frequent mention of it and of the house in which the investigation is held by the newspapers has served to confer on the place an unpleasant notoriety. For some nights back the street has become a popular promenade. Last night the crowd in front of Mr. Storrs' house filled the sidewalk, overflowed into the street, and reached the sidewalk on the opposite side of the way. An enterprising German band established itself early in the evening in the midst of the crowd, and reaped a rich harvest of pennies. The committee met at the usual hour, the members present being Messrs. Winslow, Cleaveland, White, Sage, and Storrs. Shortly after 8 o'clock Rev. Mr. Halliday, Assistant Pastor of Plymouth Church, escorted an old lady to the committee-room. She, with another lady and a gentleman, were the only witnesses examined during the evening. Mr. Cleaveland, after the committee had been in session for some time, came out and announced that Mr. Franklin Woodruff, Mr. Moulton's partner, had been invited, and had refused, to come before the committee. Later in the evening Mr. Cleaveland again came out and stated that Mr. Beecher had addressed a strong personal letter to Mr. Moulton, asking him to come before the committee and bring all the documents in his possession. No less than three messengers were sent from the committee-room to Mr. Moulton's house, but all of them returned without being able to see him. The name of the lady who was escorted by Mr. Halliday is Mrs. Hart, and she resides at No. 104 Hall street. Mr. L. V. White said that the testimony taken last evening was not of very great importance. District Attorney Winslow said, shortly before 12 o'clock last evening, with regard to Mr. Moulton's testimony, "Moulton has been invited to attend, and the case will culminate within twelve hours." The committee meet again to-night.

SHOT HIS WIFE.

HOW A DRUNKEN MAN REPLIED TO AN INVITATION TO SUPPER—THE WOMAN NOT DANGEROUSLY INJURED.

In the drinking-saloon kept by Frank Magnus, on the corner of Water street and Peck slip, last evening, a man named Maurice Moran shot at and severely wounded his wife. In the early part of the day Moran visited a farm which he owns on Long Island. While there he had some difficulty with his brother, whom he employs as overseer, and late in the afternoon he returned to the City, angry and quarrelsome. He first visited his stable, in Water street, and had some conversation with a man whom he employs to drive one of the five trucks owned by him. He then went to his home, situated over the saloon kept by Magnus, and it is said exchanged a few angry words with his wife. After this he descended to the bar-room and called one or two of his friends up to drink. Knowing that Moran had not drank any intoxicating liquor for upward of a year, and that when drunk he was very bad tempered, his friends were surprised to see him drink brandy. After taking one or two drinks, Moran went back to his stable, and drawing a revolver deliberately commenced loading it, saying to one of his men as he did so, "This pistol may kill me yet." When all the chambers of the revolver were loaded, Moran fired one shot at an iron window shutter in the stable, and then placing the weapon in his pocket returned to the bar-room. Soon after arriving there his wife entered and begged him to come up stairs to supper. This he refused to do. A few words ensued, and Mrs. Moran was about leaving the saloon through a small door which leads into the hall of the house, when the husband quickly raised his pistol, and coolly aiming it at her, fired one shot. The ball entered the woman's neck, inflicting a painful, but, it is believed, not dangerous, wound. After the discharge of the pistol Moran returned it to his pocket and ran out of the saloon. Mrs. Moran was taken to the Park Hospital. It is said that she and her husband had always been upon the best of terms. The people in the neighborhood state that Moran, when sober, was an agreeable and peaceable man. He is possessed of considerable property, and was looked upon as a prosperous and rising man.

At a late hour last night Moran was arrested at the corner of Chatham street and New Bowery. When taken into custody he was quietly eating a plate of oysters. At the station-house he said that he was forty-seven years of age, but he was too much under the influence of liquor to state the motives which led him to shoot his wife.

GEN. NEWTON AGAIN AT WORK AT HELL GATE.

A few days since the work on the Hell Gate improvement, which had been discontinued since Nov. 20, 1873, was recommenced, under the direction of Gen. Newton. At present 107 men are employed on the subaqueous tunnels, which have been cut into the solid rock in various directions. Blasting is commenced every morning at 8 o'clock, and continued until 4. Nitro-glycerine, in cartridges of eight to ten ounces each, is the explosive agent used. About 100 of these charges are fired daily. Each cartridge is inserted in a narrow hole drilled into the rock to the depth of four to five feet, a number of both being arranged in a manner suited to the density of the rock and the amount to be removed. The whole number of cartridges—sometimes ten or twelve—are then fired at once. During the day, workmen are engaged in drilling into the rocky walls which divide the tunnels, as well as into the face of the rock at the lower end of each. In the interior of the subaqueous passages, the continual falling of water resembles a drizzling rain-storm, so much so that visitors at the entrances are furnished with umbrellas before entering. The workmen are forced to wear water-proof clothing day and night. The force at present employed are divided into three classes: Machine men, who are paid from $2 08 to $2 32; helpers, who receive $1 98 to $2 08, and laborers at $1 76 per day—not very extravagant rates, considering the wet and disagreeable nature of their work. With the money appropriated by Congress at its last session—$225,000—only a portion of which, however, goes to the Hell-gate improvement, the authorities in charge expect to keep the men employed until January next, when fresh legislation will, in all probability, be necessary. Just now the work is being pushed as rapidly as the means in hand will admit of, but not at all fast enough to satisfy the commercial public, who consider the amount appropriated, and the grudging and dilatory manner in which it has been granted, as entirely inadequate to the needs of such an important enterprise.

A BOY MURDER.

Two boys, named James Kelly, of No. 213 Navy street, and John King, of No. 49 Lafayette street, Brooklyn, quarreled yesterday about the fighting qualities of their parents, Kelly contending that his father could beat King's father in ten minutes. Both boys are ten years old. Kelly bears a bad character, while King's record is comparatively good. They came to blows, and King got the best of Kelly, finally knocking him down. Kelly began to cry, and ran away, saying that he would get square on King. About 5 o'clock yesterday evening King, with some boy companions, was sitting on a pile of stones at the corner of Raymond and Lafayette streets, when Kelly came up and joined the party. Before they could prepare for any attack, Kelly caught up a stone weighing two and a half pounds, and threw it at King with all his might. It struck King in the forehead, and he fell senseless to the ground. A fearful gash was cut in his forehead, and on being taken to the office of Dr. Shephard, his skull was pronounced fractured, and the wound characterized as a fatal one. Young Kelly was arrested by Officer Richard Smith, of the Fourth Precinct, and locked up. He said that he acted in self-defense, King having struck him first, and that he did not intend to hurt King when he threw the stone.

THE LATE TOWNSEND SCUDDER.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE BAR OF THE UNITED STATES COURT—ACTION OF THE SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.

At an informal meeting of members of the Bar of the United States District Court for the Southern District of the State of New-York, held in the Court-house yesterday, to testify their respect to the memory of the late Townsend Scudder, Ex-Judge Beebe was called to the chair and R. D. Benedict, Esq., acted as Secretary.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. J. W. Gerard, and seconded by Hon. Isaiah T. Williams, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Bar of this district have learned with very great regret of the decease of their late associate, Townsend Scudder.

Resolved, That the members of this Bar do express their recognition of the high-toned character, the professional talent, and the universally courteous deportment that characterized their late associate in his professional life, and express their great sorrow that he should have been so soon removed from among them, and do hereby extend their heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family.

Resolved, That the members of this Bar express their appreciation of the loss sustained by them in the removal of one distinguished by the possession of every quality of mind and character that mark in their highest sense the advocate, the man, and the gentleman.

Resolved, That in his honor Judge Blatchford be respectfully requested to direct that these resolutions be placed upon the minutes of the court, and that the Clerk of the court be requested to transmit a certified copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That out of respect for the memory of the deceased, Judge Blatchford be requested to adjourn the District Court for the day.

Subsequently at 2:30 P. M., in open court, on notice of Mr. Gerard, seconded by Ex-Judge Beebe, and after remarks by the above gentlemen, and Messrs. R. D. Benedict and Isaiah T. Williams, in eulogy of the deceased, the court, after some additional eulogistic remarks, directed that the resolutions offered be entered on the minutes of the court, and ordered an adjournment in accordance with the resolutions offered, and also directed the Clerk to have a copy of the same made, to be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Before the close of the day's proceedings in Supreme Court, Chambers, Ex-Judge Beebe formally announced to the court the death of Mr. Scudder, and moved, as a mark of respect to his memory, that the court adjourn. The motion was seconded by Mr. Isaac Dayton. Judge Donohue, after a few words of high tribute to the personal character of the deceased, the purity and ability displayed in his professional life, granted the motion, and ordered that the cause of the adjournment be made a matter of record on the minutes of the court.

CAMP-MEETING AT MERRICK.

The annual ten days' camp-meeting under the auspices of the Long Island Camp-meeting Association, of which Mr. William B. Walters is President, commenced at Merrick, Long Island, yesterday. The arrangements were little changed from those of last year. Up to last evening some seventy-five or eighty family tents had been erected, and the cottages, twelve or fifteen in number, were all occupied. The only improvements of consequence are in the preachers' cottage, which has been refitted through the instrumentality of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The meeting is to be under the general direction of Presiding Elders Sing, of the North Long Island District, and Fletcher, of the South Long Island District, neither of whom, however, was on the ground yesterday, the duty of the former in opening the meeting being delegated to Rev. Benjamin M. Adams, whose station is at Hempstead. The services this year really began on Sunday, there being then quite a number on the grounds, and there were also prayer-meetings on Monday, although yesterday was the regular opening day. There being no other preacher in attendance in the morning excepting Mr. Adams, there was only a "talking meeting" in one of the prayer tents, but Rev. C. B. Ford and Rev. S. P. Hammond were present in the afternoon, and there were services at the preachers' stand at 3 P. M., but no sermon. To-day, and each day throughout the meeting, there will be services at 10 A. M., and 2 and 7½ P. M., interspersed with the usual prayer-meetings and children's meetings.

CREEDMOOR.

PRACTICE DAY—EIGHTH, TWELFTH, TWENTY-SECOND, AND SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT TEAMS.

The rifle range at Creedmoor, L. I., was occupied exclusively by the several teams of the First Division yesterday. There were present representatives of the Eighth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Seventy-ninth, and Seventh Regiments. The wind was not very strong in the early part of the day, but increased in violence during the afternoon, which had a tendency to carry the ball away from the target. The scoring of the members of the Seventh Regiment was so poor that they rudely refused to give a copy of their record for publication. The team of the Twelfth Regiment made the best scores. The total number of shots fired formed an aggregate of 341 out of a possible 480 points. The following is a list of the best shots scored at both ranges:

Name.	200 Yards.	Total.	500 Yards.	Total.	G'd Total.
Capt. Smith, Co. B	3 2 4 4 3	16	3 3 3 4 4	17	33
Private Yager, Co. E	3 2 4 3 3	15	2 4 4 3 4	17	32
Capt. Van Rensellaer, Co. E	2 3 3 4 3	15	4 3 3 3 3	16	31
Sergt. Wood, Co. D	3 3 2 4 2	14	3 3 4 3 4	17	31
Lieut. Rich, Co. C	4 2 3 2 2	13	3 2 4 3 4	16	29
Private Dolan, Co. D	4 2 3 2 3	14	2 3 3 3 4	15	29
Sergt. Reddy, Co. D	3 2 3 2 4	14	3 2 2 3 4	14	28
Private Gault, Co. E	3 2 3 2 2	12	4 3 3 2 3	15	27
Sergt. Harte, Co. C	2 2 2 2 2	10	3 3 3 4 3	16	26
Private Banta, Co. D	4 2 2 2 2	12	3 3 2 3 3	14	26
Adjt. Murphy	3 2 3 3 2	13	4 0 3 2 3	12	25
Capt. Burns, Co. B	2 2 3 2 2	11	2 2 4 2 3	13	24

The Eighth Regiment team followed, making a score of 243. Col. Scott was in command. The following is the score in detail:

Name.	200 Yards.	Total.	500 Yards.	Total.	G'd Total.
Private Holfe, Co. I	2 3 3 3 2	13	4 4 4 4 2	18	31
Private Tyson, Co. B	2 3 2 3 0	10	3 2 3 4 3	15	25
Col. Scott	3 4 2 2 3	14	2 2 0 3 2	9	23
Private Murphy, Co. I	2 3 3 3 3	14	0 3 2 2 2	9	23
Sergt. Gee, Co. B	3 4 2 3 2	14	3 3 0 2 0	8	22
Private Bryant, Co. F	4 4 0 2 0	10	0 3 2 2 4	11	21
Sergt. Ismay, Co. B	0 2 3 3 3	11	3 0 4 0 3	10	21
Sergt. Douglass, Co. B	3 3 3 2 0	11	2 3 3 0 0	8	19
Capt. Young, Co. H	4 3 2 2 0	11	0 3 0 2 0	5	16
Sergt. Meagher, Co. I	3 2 2 0 2	9	0 0 2 3 2	7	16
Corp. Sanderson, Co. B	0 3 2 0 2	7	2 2 0 2 0	6	13
Corp. Thompson, Co. H	2 2 2 2 0	8	3 0 0 0 2	5	13

The Twenty-second Regiment fired ten shots at each range, exclusive of the sighting shots. Their practice partook more of the nature of a match, as a subscription badge was contested for. The winner was Private Ferris, by a score of 60 out of a possible 80 points. The best scores are appended:

Name.	Yards.		T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Ferris, Co. A	200	2 2 3 2 3 4 3 3 3 3	28	
	500	3 4 2 3 3 4 4 4 2 3	32	60
Capt. Harsfall, Co. I	200	3 2 4 3 2 3 2 3 2 3	27	
	500	4 4 3 2 2 2 4 3 3 3	30	57
Private Magner, Co. F	200	3 2 3 2 2 2 3 3 2 2	24	
	500	0 3 2 3 3 4 3 4 4 4	30	54
Private Miller, Co. A	200	2 3 3 2 3 2 2 4 2 2	25	
	500	2 3 4 3 3 4 2 3 2 3	29	54
Lieut. Waydell, Co. A	200	3 4 2 3 3 3 3 2 4 2	29	
	500	4 2 0 3 2 0 4 3 3 4	25	54
Private Canfield, Co B	200	2 0 2 2 4 2 3 2 2 3	22	
	500	3 2 3 4 3 3 3 3 2 3	29	51
Private Greve, Co. I	200	4 2 2 2 3 3 2 3 2 3	26	
	500	2 0 2 4 3 0 3 0 4 3	21	47
Private Cass, Co. I	200	2 3 2 4 2 4 2 0 2 2	23	
	500	2 3 2 3 0 3 3 2 3 2	23	46
Sergt. Freeman, Co. E	200	2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 2	22	
	500	0 3 3 3 0 0 4 3 3 0	19	41
Private Briggs, Co. K	200	2 0 3 2 3 0 2 2 0 2	16	
	500	3 2 4 4 3 2 3 2 0 0	23	39
Private Boorman, Co. E	200	2 2 0 4 3 2 2 2 2 2	22	
	500	0 0 0 3 2 0 0 0 3 0	8	30
Sergt. Berrian, Co. K	200	3 2 3 2 0 2 3 0 0 2	17	
	500	0 0 0 0 2 3 2 0 0 0	7	24

There were only eight members of the Seventy-ninth Regiment Rifle Club present. The number of shots allowed under the rules of this club is seven, exclusive of sighting shots. The following is a complete list of the shots fired:

Name.	Yards.		T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Pyle, Co. F	200	2 2 2 3 3 2 3	17	
	500	4 4 4 3 3 3 4	25	42
Priv. Edmundstone, Co. A	200	2 2 2 3 3 2 2	16	
	500	4 4 3 3 3 2 2	21	37
Sergt. Vannett, Co. B	200	3 2 2 2 2 2 2	15	
	500	3 2 2 3 4 2 4	20	35
Capt. Clark, Co. B	200	3 2 3 4 3 2 3	20	
	500	2 3 2 0 2 3 3	15	35
Private Duke, Co. E	200	2 2 2 3 2 3 3	17	
	500	4 3 0 3 4 0 3	17	34
Capt. Ross, Co. D	200	2 3 2 3 2 3 3	18	
	500	0 2 2 3 3 2 3	15	33
Private Keeler, Co. B	200	3 2 2 3 3 2 4	19	
	500	0 4 3 0 2 4 0	13	32
Private More, Co. C	200	3 4 3 2 4 2 2	20	
	500	0 0 3 3 3 0 2	11	31

THE ALLEGED PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY DEFALCATION.

The suit of the Panama Railroad Company against Tracy Robinson, one of the company's agents, was before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to strike out a portion of the complaint. It appeared by the papers in the case that Robinson, the defendant, was for some years the receiving and disbursing agent of the Panama Railroad Company at Aspinwall, and as such had the disbursing of about $600,000 per annum. It is claimed by the plaintiff that Robinson, during his employment by the company, had appropriated to his own use, as nearly as has been hitherto discovered, about $40,000, which properly belonged to the company. A portion of this money is alleged to have been obtained by exchanging gold for silver coin, and appropriating the three per cent. premium thereby obtained to his own use; the remainder by receiving from various employes of the company a certain portion of their salaries as a condition of their employment, amounting to about $400 per month. Upon this state of alleged facts, the company ask in their complaint that defendant be compelled to render an account of the transactions charged against him, and that judgment be rendered against him for the amount found to have been appropriated by him. The motion on the part of the defendant to strike out those allegations in the complaint charging him with having converted the money to his own use, was urged on the ground that plaintiffs having asked for an accounting, they had thus constituted the suit one in equity, and could not, therefore, charge conversion of the money sought to be recovered.

In opposition to the motion it was claimed that the suit was really one for the conversion of the plaintiffs' property, and that the accounting asked for was merely in the nature of incidental relief. Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The ship and ferry bridge intended for the freight-boats which are to run in connection with the freight trains on the Harlem River Branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad from its southern terminus is now completed and ready for business. Two steam-derricks are now being erected on the wharf for hoisting coal and other heavy freight from vessels to the railroad, and from freight cars to vessels. It is expected that large quantities of fruit and other perishable freight from the Southern railroads will be forwarded by this route to New-England, in bulk, without change of cars. In compliance with the wishes of residents of Greenwich, Cos Cob, Riverside, and Stamford, Conn., the Directors of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company have decided to run the 11:40 P. M. train from the City to Stamford, so that the citizens of those places can attend concerts, lectures, or theatres, and return home the same evening, as well as those who may arrive in the City at a late hour by other roads.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

At midnight Edward Leonard, aged twenty-two, no home, entered the Prince Street Police Station suffering from a severe pistol-shot wound in the back. On being questioned he was unable or unwilling to inform the Police how or where he had received the injury. He was attended by Police Surgeon Dorn, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

AN ADROIT THEFT.

On Monday afternoon three strangers entered the produce commission store of Hines, Boshen & Co., No. 466 Greenwich street, and while two of the men were conversing with Michael Flanagan, the salesman in the store, the third man sneaked into the office and stole $150 from the money drawer. The men left before the theft was discovered, and made their escape.

WHEN LEAVING HOME FOR THE SUMMER, THE PRUDENT PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, IN ORDER TO TREAT PROMPTLY AND EFFECTUALLY ALL ATTACKS OF CRAMP, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c., COMPLAINTS MORE OR LESS PREVALENT EVERYWHERE AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR.—*Advertisement.*

MORSE'S LUXURENE—*A late discovery* of purified, deodorized *Cocoa-nut Oil*, with other vegetable materials elegantly combined. This preparation possesses remarkable properties for preserving and beautifying the hair. As a *dressing* it has *no equal*. All ladies and gentlemen should try it. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. O. W. Holmes and many distinguished men recommend WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:
THE INSECT PLAGUE IN THE NORTH-WEST.
OLD ST. PAUL'S.
COLORADO CROP PROSPECTS.
KANSAS CITY.
THE ICELANDIC FESTIVAL.
MORAVIA AND THE MORAVIAN LANGUAGE OF FISHES.
A DOG AND MAN FIGHT.
SMALL OR LARGE FARMS?
FARM HELP. By ALEX. HYDE.
SOUTH-EASTERN VIRGINIA.
With full special reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the FARM PRODUCE and LIVE STOCK MARKETS, and the latest news up to the hour of going to press.
Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES Office, price 5 cents.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best satisfaction. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is the only genuine insect powder imported to America; look out for imitations.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

KOCH—BENDIT.—At Nuremberg, Bavaria, Aug. 4, 1874, JOSEPH KOCH to HENNIE BENDIT, both of this City.

REED—FROST.—Aug. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. S. Osbon, ALFRED K. REED to MARY EMMA, daughter of Horton Frost, Esq.

REID—SMITH.—On Monday, July 27, by Rev. G. D. Mathews, at New-York, A. J. REID, of New-York, to Miss MARY E. SMITH, of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

BRITTON.—On Sunday, 2d inst., ISAAC BRITTON, in the 82d year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 108 West 43d st., on Wednesday, 5th August, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CATLIN.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 4, at his residence in Elizabeth, N. J., after a brief illness, Hon. JOHN CATLIN, formerly of Madison, Wis., in the 71st year of his age.
Notice of the funeral to-morrow.
☞ Milwaukee (Wis.) papers please copy.

FOLSOM.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 135 2d av., Tuesday morning, Aug. 4, CHARLES J. FOLSOM.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FREEMAN.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 2, JOSEPH G. FREEMAN, at his residence, No. 26 Franklin st., in the 62d year of his age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Redeemer, Newark, on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HEGEMAN.—On Monday, Aug. 3, at Woodbourne, Sullivan County, after a lingering illness, ELIZA MCCREADY, widow of George W. Hegeman, aged 72.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Fishkill, on the Hudson, Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 11 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 8 A. M.; returning, leaves Fishkill at 1:30 and 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting.

HEWITT.—On Monday, Aug. 3, LOUISE BROWER, wife of Fred. L. Hewitt, and daughter of the late Tunis C. Brower.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 121 Lexington av., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 5 o'clock P. M.

HOWARD.—At Newtown, Long Island, Aug. 3, MINNIE MABEL, infant daughter of William H. and Julia A. Howard.
Funeral services at her parents' residence, at 2 P. M. Wednesday, Aug. 5.

LANDRINE.—On Monday, Aug. 3, EDWARD L. LANDRINE, son of Lawrence D. and Mary E. Landrine, aged 26 years, 8 months, and 13 days.
The relatives and friends of his family and father-in-law, Mr. James M. Soper, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Fairmount av., between Bergen and West Side ave., Thursday, Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LAWRENCE.—At Flushing, Long Island, Monday morning, Aug. 3, MARY KNOX, wife of Hon. John W. Lawrence and daughter of the late Walter Bowne, in the 67th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 5, at 4 o'clock, from St. George's Church, Flushing.

MYRICK.—On the 4th, at the residence of her grandfather, R. H. Beckwith, No. 75 East 53d st., EDITH, only child of F. B. and Sadie R. Myrick.

MYERS.—On Monday, Aug. 3, Mrs. CLARISSA F., wife of Rev. P. J. H. Myers.
Her funeral will be from her late residence, No. 75 Rodney st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M.

PORTEOUS.—On Monday, Aug. 3, 1874, THOMAS PORTEOUS, aged 76.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 306 President st., Brooklyn.

ROCKWELL.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday morning, Aug. 2, 1874, DAVID ROCKWELL, Esq., in the 73d year of his age.
The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, on South st., in Morristown, on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 12 o'clock.

THOMSON.—On Friday, July 31, of cholera infantum, FRANK, youngest son of J. Raymond and Isabella Thomson, aged 9 months and 4 days.

WALLACE.—In this City, on Monday, 3d inst., after a lingering illness, WILLIAM WALLACE, in the 39th year of his age.
Funeral services on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Church of the Holy Communion, corner 20th st. and 6th av. The remains will be removed to Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
ANECDOTE BIOGRAPHIES
OF
THACKERAY AND DICKENS.
THE SECOND VOLUME OF
THE BRIC-A-BRAC SERIES.
Personal Reminiscences of
Famous Poets and Novelists, Wits and Humorists, Artists, Actors, Musicians, and the like.
Edited by
RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.
"Infinite riches in a little room."—*Marlowe.*

ANECDOTE BIOGRAPHIES
of
THACKERAY AND DICKENS.
One vol., sq. 12mo, beautifully bound in extra cloth, black and gilt, $1 50.

This volume of the Bric-a-Brac series is not only one of absorbing interest, it is a valuable and permanent addition to our literature. No life of Thackeray has ever been published, nor is it probable that any will be during the life of his daughter. The biography of Dickens has been written, but only from Mr. Foster's stand-point. Here, then, we have the most complete picture yet given of Thackeray, while both he and Dickens are described as they impressed themselves upon their associates and friends in the most accessible circumstances of unrestrained social intercourse. The reminiscences, sketches, and anecdotes here gathered together give a much more vivid and enjoyable picture of these two great and popular authors than can possibly be given by any formal biography, and this volume will, therefore, be valued accordingly.

Now Ready—The Fourth Thousand of
The Initial Volume of the Series,
PERSONAL REMINISCENCES,
By
CHORLEY, PLANCHE, AND YOUNG.
1 vol., sq., 12mo; cloth, $1 50.

_ *The above books will be sent post-paid on receipt of price by the publishers,*
SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1874, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 7:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 8:30 and 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 11 and 11:30 A. M.   T. L. JAMES, P. M.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
No. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE or pain; diseases of females a specialty, by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at No. 189 Spring street, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 5, at 8 o'clock.
AUSTIN LEAKE, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at Robinson Hall, No. 18 East 16th st., on Thursday Evening, Aug. 6, at 8 o'clock. The proposed amendments to the Constitution will be considered.
GEORGE BLISS, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Aug. 4, R. V. Harnett sold by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, the four-story brick tenement house and lot, 25 by 100.10¾, on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh street, 300 feet east of Second avenue, to Catharine S. Miller, plaintiff in the legal action, for $6,000.

Wm. Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story and basement frame house and lot, 18 by 75.7½, on the north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth street, 18 feet east of Fourth avenue, to S. M. Donaldson, plaintiff in the legal action, for $5,100.

Lespinasse & Friedman, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of George Waddington, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brick house and lot, 20 by 100.5, on the north side of Forty-sixth street, 175 feet west of Lexington avenue, to James W. Smith, one of the plaintiffs in the legal action, for $15,000. The same auctioneers gave notice that the executors' sale of lots situate at Elizabeth, N. J., noted to be held on the premises to-day, was again adjourned to an indefinite period.

At Blissville, Long Island City, opposite main entrance to Calvary Cemetery, Long Island, on Monday last, Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold 113 lots of land belonging to the "Thomson" property, for an average of $345 per lot, or an aggregate of $38,980. A large number of persons attended the sale, but the buyers were principally residents of the neighborhood. The particulars in detail will be found below:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 125 by 100.8½, on the south side of Eighty-eighth street, 450 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 17.10 by 75, on the south-east corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Eighth street; also, similar sale, under the direction of E. R. Robinson, Esq., Referee, of the lease of the block of land and buildings known as Manhattan Market, bounded by Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, Eleventh avenue and Hudson River.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of D. C. Kingsland, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot on the south side of Eighty-seventh street, 207 feet east of Avenue A.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, AUG. 4.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

1 four-story brick tenement-house and lot, 25x100.10¾ on n. s. of 111th st., 300 ft. e. of 2d av.	$6,000

By William Kennelly.

1 two-story and basement frame house and lot, 18x75.7½ on n. s. of 119th st., 18 ft. e. of 4th av.	$5,100

By Lespinasse & Friedman.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, 20x100.5 on n. s. of 46th st., 175 ft. w. of Lexington av.	$15,000

SUBURBAN AUCTION—MONDAY, AUG. 3.

BLISSVILLE, L. I.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 lot, corner Hunter's Point avenue and Harold av.; R. McDonald	$675
1 lot on Hunter's Point av., adjoining; P. Cavener	500
1 lot on Hunter's Point av., adjoining; P. Cavener	410
2 lots on Harold av., rear of above; L. Murphy	800
lots on Harold av., adjoining; W. McCue	1,560
lots on Harold av., adjoining; M. McNamara	1,580
lots on Harold av., adjoining; L. Mahnken	1,560
lot on Harold av., adjoining; Mrs. Slevin	370
lot on Harold av., adjoining; Jno. Sisk	360
lot, corner Hunter's Point av. and Bragaw st.; A. McGavey	645
lot on Hunter's Point av., adjoining; J. Cassiddy	315
1 lot on Bragaw st., rear of above; P. Cavener	240
1 lot on Bragaw st., adjoining; Mr. Fleming	240
1 lot on Bragaw st., adjoining; M. Frazer	315
1 lot on Bragaw st., adjoining; Mr. Hankins	335
3 lots on Bragaw st., adjoining; Mr. Hankins	1,005
1 lot on Bragaw st., adjoining; John Sisk	320
4 lots on Bragaw st., adjoining; W. McCue	1,360
2 lots on Bragaw st., adjoining; L. Higgins	670
1 lot on Bragaw st., adjoining; M. Curran	320
2 lots on Bragaw st., adjoining; C. Nally	670
2 lots on Bragaw st., adjoining; J. Sisk	650
1 lot corner Hunter's Point av. and Harold av.; J. McNulty	505
1 lot on Hunter's Point av., adjoining; Mrs. Maher	300
1 lot on Harold av., rear of above; J. McNulty	205
1 lot on Harold av., adjoining; S. Bemiss	250
1 lot on Harold av., adjoining; M. Foster	315
1 lot on Harold av., adjoining; Mr. Murphy	330
1 lot on Harold av., adjoining; G. Volkes	340
1 lot on Harold av., adjoining; Mr. McCarthy	350
1 lot on Harold av., adjoining; Mrs. Hughes	340
2 lots on Harold av., adjoining; S. Flannagen	790
4 lots on Harold av., adjoining; S. Flannagen	1,500
4 lots on Harold av., adjoining; C. L. Webb	1,560
1 lot on Van Pelt st., rear of above; M. Shay	320
2 lots on Van Pelt st., adjoining; J. Olmes	650
2 lots on Van Pelt st., adjoining; H. McCabe	670
1 lot on Van Pelt st., adjoining; J. Carroll	315
2 lots on Van Pelt st., 25 ft. from above; M. McCarthy	680
2 lots on Van Pelt st., adjoining; Mrs. Brown	680
2 lots on Van Pelt st., 88 ft. from Hunter's Point av.; H. O'Brien	660
1 lot on Van Pelt st., 126 ft. from Hunter's Point av.; W. Ritchie	380
1 lot on Van Pelt st., adjoining; P. Cavener	380
1 lot on Van Pelt st., adjoining; P. Cavener	320
1 lot on Van Pelt st., adjoining; Mrs. Brey	320
1 lot on Van Pelt st., adjoining; W. Ritchie	275
2 lots on Bragaw st., 88 ft. from Hunter's Point av.; L. Baxford	680
6 lots on Bragaw st., adjoining; J. McNally	2,040
2 lots on Bragaw st., adjoining; P. Brown	660
2 lots on Bragaw st., adjoining; S. Ewrey	660
5 lots on Bragaw st., adjoining; Jas. Mundy	1,300
2 lots on Bragaw st., adjoining; Jno. Sisk	640
1 lot on Lowry st., 42 ft. from Hunter's Point av.; T. Burns	235
2 lots on Lowry st., adjoining; L. McGrath	510
4 lots on Lowry st., adjoining; L. McGrath	1,200
4 lots on Lowry st., adjoining; C. Halsey	1,220
4 lots on Lowry st., adjoining; Mr. Husk	1,240
4 lots on Lowry st., adjoining; W. Tanat	1,260

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 3

Clinton place, No. 115, being also 8th st., n. s., 600.5 ft. w. of 5th av., 23x93.11	$12,650
Clinton place, No. 117, being also 8th st., n. s., 623.5 ft. w. of 5th av., 23x93.11	12,750
Clinton place, No. 119, being also 8th st., n. s., 646.5 ft. w. of 5th av., 23x93.11	13,100
Division st., s. s., 65.8 ft. e. of Catharine st., 25x70.7	33,000
Fulton st., No. 928, s. s., 121.9 ft. w. of Gold st., 25.10x79.10x29x79.10	34,900
Locust st., n. e. s., lots Nos. 7 and 8, S. Ryer homestead, West Farms, 52.6x100	1,600
14th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x126	20,000
21st st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x126.6	20,000
21st st., n. s., 278.8 ft. w. of 3d av., 33.4x98.9; also strip adjoining on e., 63 ft. n. 21st st., 5.8x8.8, with Gramercy Park privileges	85,000
43d st., s. s., 233.4 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x100.5	10,500
78th st., No. 255 East, n. s., 139 ft. w. of 2d av., 13.10x102.2	9,000
118th st., s. s., 210 ft. w. of 2d av., 21x100.11	8,000
120th st., s. s., 177.7 ft. e. of 2d av., 19.3x100.11	14,000
Andrews av., centre line, part of lot No. 32, Sacchi & Burling's property, West Farms, 50x130	1,132
Opdyke av., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 4th st., 75x100, Woodlawn Heights	825
1st av., No. 948 e. s., 22 ft. n. of 52d st., 25x60	22,000
1st av., w. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 87th st., 25.2x100	5,000
1st av., n. w. corner 124th st., runs w. 75.1 ft., thence n. to 125th st., thence e. 74.8 ft. to 1st av., thence s. 201.10 ft.	62,000
2d av., e. s., 86.3 ft. n. of 12th st., 17x120	19,400
3d av., w. s., 40.6 ft. s. of 88th st., 19.9x78	18,000
12th av., n. w. corner 104th st., 23x101.7	1,800
12th av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 104th st., 25x102.4	800

LEASE RECORDED.

Orchard st., No. 117, store and rooms, 4 years, per year	$1,332

THE CITY OF PARIS BUDGET.

The budget of the City of Paris for 1875 cal-
ulates as follows the produce of the four municipal
eatres: The Châtelet is let at 100,000 francs, in-
pendently of the shops and apartments, which
ing in 22,000 francs more; the Gaité is rented
110,000 francs—no shop; the Vaudeville ought to
oduce 125,000 francs. The city receives twenty
r cent. of the gross sum taken, but its share can
ver be less than 120,000 francs. A shop is let for
00 francs. The Lyrique is estimated to bring in
000 francs, and the shops attached 23,000 francs.
e total revenue is 523,000 francs, but from that
n must be deducted 4,000 francs for the super-
endence of the buildings, and 48,500 francs for
cost of repairs, leaving a net balance of 470,500
ncs. The budget also shows the revenue the city
ives from the letting of ground in the Champs
sées, between the Place de la Concorde and the
nd-Point. The property belongs to the perma-
t domain of the city, to which it was conceded
the Crown under Louis XV., and cannot be
; the buildings are erected at the
of the tenants, who are bound to
e them at the expiration of their leases. The
s vary from 10 francs a year for a weighing-ma-
e, and 30 francs each for the stalls, to 40,000
cs for the hire of the Pavilion de l'Horloge,
h belongs to the city. The ground rents paid
e other buildings are as follows: the Circus,
francs; Théâtre Marigny, 1,718 francs; Pavil-
Ledoyen, 10,000 francs; Panorama, 15,220 francs;
llon des Ambassadeurs, 3,697 francs; Morel,
francs; De la Concorde, 8,100 francs; the
h and Judy shows pay 200 francs a year each;
the Concert-Besselievre yields about 22,000
s, by a tax of eighteen per cent. on the receipts.
Municipal Council has now before it an applica-
or ground for an aquarium, which would pro-
3,600 francs.

A COLORED FEMALE SHOPLIFTER.

zabeth Taylor, a colored girl, being desir-
purchasing some shoes, visited the store of
olomon Bloomfield, No. 537 Eighth avenue,
day, and inspected his stock of goods thor-
y. She was dissatisfied, however, and left the
ithout purchasing anything. Mr. Bloomfield
sharp eye on her the whole time, and detected
pping a pair of expensive gaiters into a
which she carried. He allowed her to leave
the store, and then had her arrested. The stolen shoes were found in the satchel, as were also a highly-finished pair of slippers. Mr. James Kilpatrick, of No. 505 Eighth avenue, another shoe dealer, fully identified the slippers as his, and further identified the colored girl as having been in his store but a few minutes previously. Miss Taylor was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on two charges of shoplifting.

SHIP-BUILDING ALONG THE DELAWARE.

In the several ship-yards along the Delaware River front, the building and repairing business is, says the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, at the present on the decline. There are but few vessels on the stocks even in the larger yards, and these are generally undergoing repairs or some slight alterations. At the ship-yards of Messrs. Cramp & Sons, Beach street, above Palmer, business, though not so active as at this time last year, is still comparatively good. They have recently obtained contracts for building an iron side-wheel ferry-boat for the Windmill Island Ferry Company, which will be 127 feet long and 25 feet beam; and an iron steamer, 145 feet long and 23 feet beam, for Pennsylvania Railroad service between New-York and New-Brunswick. The iron steamer Pottsville, intended for Reading Railroad service, will be launched about the 12th of August, and the Williamsport and Allentown, sister vessels of the Pottsville, are rapidly approaching completion at the docks. The Williamsport will be ready for trial in about two weeks time, and the last of the three vessels, the Allentown, will be in the Reading Railroad's service by Autumn. At the Palmer street yard, on the 24th inst., the iron steam-ship Gulf Stream, of the Messrs. Clyde's Philadelphia and Charleston Line, was cut in two and drawn apart on the marine railway preparatory to a lengthening of fifty feet. Her engines and boilers are also to be overhauled. The iron steam-ship Georgia, 2,000 tons, of the New-York and South Carolina Steam-ship Company's Charleston Line, is undergoing repairs at the Palmer street yard, and the Reading Railroad's iron steamer Achilles is also undergoing general repairs. The United States iron-clad Nantucket is rebuilding at the Norris ship-yard. The old decks have been removed, and are being replaced by new decks built of iron, upon iron beams, with a covering of yellow-pine decking, and her engines and boilers are being thoroughly repaired. There are now 750 men at work in the various departments of the Messrs. Cramp's works. Messrs. Neafie & Levy, No. 1,365 Beach street, are building a new engine, 50 inches in diameter, and 5 feet stroke, for the steamer Georgia. The old engine will be removed and the vessel will be changed from a side-wheel steamer to a propeller.

At Hillman's ship-yard, on Beach street, a new schooner and tug-boat are on the stocks.

THE COAST SURVEY STEAMER ARAGO.

The United States Coast Survey steamer Arago, which was ordered here by Capt. Patterson, the head of the Coast Survey, to examine as to an alleged shoal of sixteen feet, stated to have been found in the Swash Channel, in New-York Harbor, has completed her examination. The shoal has been found, and a report has been forwarded to the authorities in Washington. This general information is all that has yet been made public, but in due time a copy of the report will be forwarded to the Pilot Commissioners. The Arago is now engaged in an examination of the Swash Channel, on the western bank. Complaints have been made by residents of Staten Island as to the dumping ground in that locality, which was selected for the dredgings of the harbor by the Pilot Commissioners, on the recommendation of Mr. Mitchell, of the United States Coast Survey. A report will be made to the Pilot Commissioners.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY OF EVERY DEscription for sale and exchange, improved and unimproved, $1,000 to $50,000; unincumbered if preferred. Now is your time.
J. C. FREEMAN, No. 181 Broadway.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East, No. 11 West 57th; No. 1 East 53d; No. 18 West 53d; No. 17 East 48th; 5th av., Nos. 614, 675, 781.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE FRAME HOUSES, improvements, built together, but entirely separate, over two lots each; barn on one: best part of pleasant, healthy, convenient village of Fairview, N. J., near depot; twenty-five minutes by Chambers and Twenty-third Street Ferries; no alternative, must and will be sold for one-half they actually cost to build four years ago; rent of either will pay interest on price asked for both; will well repay examination by those in search of comfortable, genteel homes; investment or speculation, separately or together; each $2,250; half cash. Owner, No. 238 West 44th st., before 11 o'clock and evenings, or HALL & VREELAND, No. 7 Murray st.

A RIVER ONE MILE WIDE, PURE WATER, bold shore, pebbly beach, no meadows nor mud, in full view of the ocean; excellent sailing, fishing, shooting and bathing; fine groves, beautiful park and drives at Berkeley Shore on the south side of Toms River; lots well wooded, and containing from one to six acres each; cheap. Send for maps, &c., to
S. H. SHREVE, Toms River, N. J.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE—ONE OF the most desirable watering places in America; the hotel is now filled with first class boarders; will sell at a sacrifice, as the owner wishes to change his business. Address GEORGE H. GALE, Box 137, Station A, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES EXcellent soil, all in grass; healthy location, pure water, fine bearing orchard, good buildings; five hours from New-York, in Pennsylvania; easy terms; price $3,700; cheap. JOHN P. COMINS, No. 1 Bond st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE, SEVEN rooms, one-half acre, and fine stable, $2,500; also, house, seven rooms, large lot, $2,200; terms easy; convenient to depot; must be sold.
J. C. FREEMAN, No. 181 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES NO. 1 Pine Timber Land in Missouri. Address
A. F. SPAWN, No. 110 Liberty st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

BY ORDER OF J. A. RUTHVEN, EXECUTOR of Clementina Ruthven, deceased. THURSDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M. at Exchange Sales-room.

The four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 144 West 23d st., 25x50; lot 98.9. Particulars at No. 35 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

A NUMBER OF STORES AND OFFICES TO let by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house, all complete; East 72d st.; handy and pleasant location. Also a very nice floor in a private house with all the improvements. Apply at No. 1,136 3d av., near 66th st.

A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE IN GOOD neighborhood, will be rented to a genteel family of adults; owner will board out rent. Apply to
J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 270 West 34th st., near 8th av.

TO LEASE FOR RESIDENCE OR FOR BUSIness purposes, No. 25 East 20th st., near Broadway. Open from 7 to 5.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM CHEAP AND ON reasonable terms. Address B., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

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UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
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T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

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NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
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FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

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THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

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WE OFFER AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR profitable investment without risk. The business is a practical monopoly, and will bear investigation. Call and examine. ROBERTS & CO., No. 119 Liberty st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

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BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
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FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY.

The committee of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railway Company hereby give notice, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the "Bondholders' Agreement," that there will be a meeting of the subscribers to said agreement, their representatives or assigns, in the City of New-York, at the office of Lancaster, Brown & Co., on FRIDAY, the 7th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of ratifying an arrangement or settlement of the claims of said Bondholders, without resorting to foreclosure proceedings, upon terms which said Bondholders' Committee consider advisable. Bondholders who cannot be present may be represented by proxy.

GEORGE H. MUMFORD, ADRIAN ISELIN,
JOHN H. FISHER, SKIPWITH WILMER,
HIRAM W. SIBLEY, EUGENE KELLY,
B. R. McALPINE, LUCIUS TUCKERMAN,
ALEXANDER P. IRVIN, Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

TO THE EIGHT PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION BONDHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Committee announce that, in compliance with their call of June 4, four-fifths of the entire issue of bonds have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in this City; and as they wish to afford ample opportunity to every bondholder, notice is hereby given that the time for signing the agreement and depositing the bonds is extended to the 15th of August next, when those who have not availed themselves of this extension will be considered as having no claim to participate in the agreement. Copies of the same and necessary information will be furnished on application by any of the undersigned.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1874.
CHARLES JOHNSON, Norwich, Conn.,
GEO. P. BISSELL, Hartford, Conn.,
JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD, No. 26 Pine st., New-York,
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st., New-York,
Committee of Eight Per Cent. Bondholders.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 72 WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1874.

71ST DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, the 3d day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY. SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TERRE HAUTE, July 27, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Aug. 10, 1874, to stockholders registered on the books of the Company on the 31st day of May, 1874. Eastern dividend payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.
W. H. BUCKINGHAM, Secretary.

LENOX
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.
ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 11th inst.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1874.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th of August.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

A DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS PER share will be paid the holders of the scrip of Wells, Fargo & Co., ($10,000,000 capital,) on presentation thereof, at the office of Barney, Raymond & Co., No. 5 Wall st.
A. H. BARNEY,
J. C. FARGO, Trustees.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 10 proximo.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company of New-York, will be purchased at par, at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

AT SWEDISH OFFICE, NO. 108 EAST 27TH st.—Several first-class Swedish servants, male and female, Swedish only, for all positions. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly in every branch; is very neat and orderly, and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has lived in good private families; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND CHILD'S NURSE.—By an American Protestant young woman; is used to care of children, and fond of them; can do housework well, is active, and willing to work; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, active young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist in the washing of house-work of a small family; wages moderate; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-WORK.—CALL AT NO. 505 WEST 33d st., between 9 and 10 A. M.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO ENGLISH young women; one is a thorough good cook, washer, and ironer; other is chamber-maid and waitress or general house-work; together or separate; for City or country; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL, as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general house-work; will be found a willing and economical servant; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; best of references; City or country. Apply at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN, AS cook; is a first-class family cook; can make bread and biscuit; is willing to assist in washing; is neat and Corderly; City or country. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs, French and German Bureau.

COOK.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A VERY REspectable English woman, who understands her business thoroughly in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSEWORK.—BY A WOMAN and a girl; would like to do the general work of a family, together or separate, City or country, as good cook, washer, ironer, (chambermaid, waitress, and housework); good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT FAMILY cook; is neat and thorough about her kitchen, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; will do some washing and ironing; two years' reference from last employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds family cooking, French and American; has four years' City references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 107 West 18th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, tidy, and reliable colored woman, just from Norfolk, Va., as cook, washer, and ironer; waitress, or general house-work; no objection to the country. Call at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN OF THIRTY, IN a family, to cook, wash, and iron, or will do the general work of a small family; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; IS A THORoughly capable cook; has a quiet, civil, obliging disposition; has good recommendations; City or country; public or private place. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS PLAIN cook; will do washing and ironing or general housework in a small private family; best of reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, AS good thorough cook and baker; is an excellent laundress for small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a first-rate cook and laundress, and has best City references. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, IN a respectable family, as plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; best City references. Apply at No. 243 West 35th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO ENGLISH GIRLS as cook and waitress; no objection to City or country; highest references. Apply at 306 East 66th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, in a private family; City or country; best references. Call for two days at No. 193 2d av.

EMPLOYERS WANTING SERVANTS, Swedes, Germans, English, Irish, Scotch, or French, Danes, Norwegians, colored servants, or any other nation. Call at No. 106 6th av., at the Ladies' Reformed Bureau.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND A NUMBER OF EXcellent colored cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c., with good City references, for City and country, at the shortest notice, at Simms' Agency, No. 543 6th av.

FAMILIES IN CITY AND COUNTRY promptly supplied with competent servants, male and female. Jacquin's Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG woman, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself useful; has a little girl six years old, that she wishes with her, in consequence of which she will work for moderate wages; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY SEVERAL TIDY young girls, active and useful, and of respectable families, some of whom we have known for years; several of them have no parents, and require homes more than wages; have good references. Inquire at the old-established Home Employ Bureau, conducted by American ladies, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging, and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMan; very respectable, neat, tidy, obliging, sober, honest, and willing to take any situation in the house; country or City; is quite capable to do the work; good reference. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman; is willing and obliging, and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do house-work or take care of children; City reference. Call at No. 208 East 65th st.; can be seen for two days.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do light house-work or to take care of children in a private family. Call at No. 211 East 28th st., second floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; or would go as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer; has excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing and ironing, or house-cleaning, or to do washing at her own home; good references. Call at No. 219 East 21st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing at her own residence, or will go out to work. Call at No. 411 West 32d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SUMMER AND BOARDING HOUSES, Hotels and private families promptly supplied with reliable help of every description at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM COMPETENT LADIES' nurse. Call at No. 110 East 4th st.

NURSE OR NURSERY GOVERNESS, Ladies' Maid and Superior Seamstress.—By a French young woman, highly respectable, experienced infant's or young children's nurse; can dress hair nicely, cut and fit, dress-make, operate on all machines, do all kind of fine sewing and embroidery; terms to suit the times; best City references; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE.—FOR INVALID OR INFANT BY A PROTestant German woman; very capable; pleasant disposition; is experienced in care of sick person; patient day and night; strong and willing; satisfactory recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant girl as upper nurse; well qualified to take charge of any infant, or attend to young children; can do family sewing perfectly; no objection to country. Call or address Jane, at No. 154 8th av., top floor. Call for three days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH girl, speaking English; is a first-class seamstress and dress-maker; fond of children; will do chamber-work; small wages accepted; City or country; best testimonials. Call at the Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A Protestant young woman; is a good waitress, and willing to be useful to suit her employer, or for general house-work; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG ENGlish woman, speaks French perfectly, to care for a young child and do plain sewing; is thoroughly competent and can wait upon a lady; understands hair-dressing, &c. Call at Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant woman as first-class nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby or see to a grown child, or wait on a lady and sew; City or country; first-class references. Call at No. 158 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AN INfant to dry nurse at her own home, where the babe would have a mother's care; best reference given. Address Nurse, No. 119 Court st., Elizabethport, N. Y.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH WOMAN as nurse for an invalid or children and seamstress or make herself generally useful; City or country; good references. Apply at No. 208 East 50th st., basement.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN woman as monthly or sick nurse; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at 220 West 33d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family, or would do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; understands her business thoroughly; unexceptionable City references; is neat and tidy; City or country. Apply at No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS OR ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A HIGHly respectable young woman; thoroughly understands the care of silver, and everything that belongs to waiting; can take a man's place; sober, honest, and obliging; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN; HIGHLY RESPECTable, and most excellent cook for hotels, Summer houses, or private families; very highest testimonials from the best of houses; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single young man in a private family; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; six years' City references. Can be seen or address note to W. G., at No. 45 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS MAN; first-class City driver; thoroughly competent to take charge of fine stock; trains young horses for any purpose; strictly sober; is a Protestant. Address Thomas, No. 37 East 36th st.

GARDENER.—BY A RELIABLE MARRIED MAN, (English;) understands greenhouse, fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c.; strictly temperate; three years' good reference from last employer. Address T. G., Box No. 240 *Times* Office, for three days.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL married man without family; has had twenty-four years' practical experience in this country; good references as to character and qualification. Address C. G., Box No. 237 *Times* Office, for three days.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, no family; is a good gardener and florist; understands greenhouse and graperies; also gardening in all its branches; good testimonials from his employer. Address J. H., for three days, Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY landed, who understands all branches of flower and vegetable gardening, greenhouse, grapery, budding, pruning, &c.; best old country recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the business in all its branches; best recommendations and satisfaction can be given. Address William K., gardener, Mott Haven Post Office, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE; understands the business in all its brances; private or otherwise; first-class reference. Address C. H., care Florest, No. 918 Broadway.

GROOM OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By a young Englishman, who can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, keep roads and walks in order, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom and plain gardener; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and harness; can milk; can give the best of references; City or country; has liberty to refer to his last employer. Address John T. & K., No. 462 Washington st.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY MAN and wife; no family; man to work on farm or garden; wife to assist with house-work. Address D. H., No. 68 Barrow st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISHman as first-class waiter in a private family; two years' good reference from last place; City or country. Address James, No. 222 Chrystie st., or Box No. 239 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, GENTLEMANLY salesman, familiar with fine clothing, ready made and to order, at No. 566 Broadway.

WANTED—ON A FARM, A MAN, MARRIED OR single, thoroughly competent as foreman; he must be thoroughly acquainted with all the usual work required on an American farm; must have undoubted references as to capability and honesty; no Irish need apply. Address for a week or ten days, J. H. P., Gillett, Morris County, N. J.

GERMAN GARDENER, WANTED—A MIDdle aged, sober, industrious, and obliging married man, (without children,) who thoroughly understands raising vegetables, taking care of horses, and of a gentleman's place, having good reference, may secure a permanent situation by addressing, for ten days, W., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—ONE LIVING WITH HIS PARents, and can come well recommended. Apply to E. W. BEDELL, No. 201 Church st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REGISTERED PACKAGE ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this department until FRIDAY, the 28th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing in such quantities and at such times as may be required the following-described envelopes, during the year ending Aug. 31, 1875, to wit:

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES, size 5 by 10⅛ inches. Estimated number required, 6,000,000.

The estimate given is intended as a guide to bidders. The department may require a greater or less number, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made on the forms prepared by the department, which, together with samples of the size and style of envelope required, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make, to the samples; the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner, by hand. They must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color, and must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth, glued on the edges and corners, each box to contain not less than one hundred envelopes. When 2,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post Office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and be properly addressed by the contractor without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters or of the department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides or at this department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the department.

Although the envelope to be submitted is patented, the contractor will not be required to pay royalty on those manufactured for the Post Office Department.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing, with the Postmaster General, to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled, "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth, shall govern in said extended contract.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to the samples.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to which must be certified to by the Postmaster or United States District Attorney where the bidder resides, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond with approved security, in a penalty of $20,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

J. W. MARSHALL,
Postmaster General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1874.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of September, 1874, for the delivery on the north wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of Coal:

500 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Stove size Pittston, Quartermaster's department.
400 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Egg size Pittston, Quartermaster's Department.
500 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Egg size Pittston, Military Academy.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Stove size Pittston, Military Academy.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Chestnut size Pittston, Military Academy.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Blacksmiths' Coal, Military Academy.

Name of coal and price of each kind, stated separately. The coal must be delivered between the 10th day of September and the 20th day of October next. Facilities (not including men) will be furnished.

Proposals to be addressed to
J. M. MARSHALL, First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Quartermaster Military Academy.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING PRINTING PAPER AND STATIONERY.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Springfield, July 25, 1874.

In accordance with the provisions of the statute law of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to State contracts," in force July 1, 1874, the Commissioners of State Contracts hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, until 10 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Sept. 7, 1874, for furnishing all the printing paper and other paper and stationery that may be required for the use of the State, for the term of two years from and after the first Monday of November, 1874. The articles to be furnished are classified as follows:

1st. Printing Paper.
2d. Paper for Blanks, Covers, &c.
3d. Stationery and other Paper.

FIRST.

For furnishing 2,000 reams, or as much more as may be required, of book paper, 25 by 38 inches, to weigh not less than 45 pounds to the ream, and 1,000 reams, or as much more as may be required, of book paper, 25 by 38 inches, to weigh not less than 60 pounds to the ream, and to be of the same quality as the sample furnished by the Secretary of State, 1,000 reams of the 45-pound paper, and 500 reams of the 60-pound paper to be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State-house in the City of Springfield, on or before the first day of January, 1875, and the balance at such time thereafter as may be required by the Secretary of State, and upon his order.

SECOND.

For furnishing, in the quantities named, or more, if required by the Secretary of State, the following:

100 reams of tea color cover paper, 20x25 inches, to weigh not less than 25 pounds per ream.
15 reams of flat letter paper, 10x16 inches, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.
250 reams of flat cap paper, 14x17 inches, to weigh not less than 14 pounds per ream.
20 reams of double flat cap paper, 17x28 inches, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.
10 reams of demy paper, 16x21 inches, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per ream.
20 reams of folio paper, 17x22 inches, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per ream.
15 reams of medium paper, 18x23 inches, to weigh not less than 40 pounds per ream.
1,000 sheets of Crane's bond paper, No. 21, 17x22 inches; 2,500 sheets, 17x28, and 7,000 sheets, 22x28 inches.

All of the above paper to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-house, in the City of Springfield; said delivery to be made within ten days after notice to the contractor, in such quantities, from time to time, as the Secretary of State shall direct; sa'd paper to be equal in all respects to the samples furnished for the inspection of bidders, and which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

THIRD.

For furnishing the following paper and other articles of stationery, in the quantities named, or more if required by the Secretary of State:

115 reams legal cap paper, 8½x13 inches, 16 pounds per ream.
55 reams legal cap paper, 8½x14 inches, 18 pounds per ream.
20 reams foolscap paper, 8x13 inches, 14 pounds per ream.
50 reams letter paper, 8x10 inches, 10 pounds per ream.
115 reams packet letter, half-sheets, 8½x11 inches, 12 pounds per ream.
20 reams packet, whole sheets, 8½x11 inches, 12 pounds per ream.
20 reams note paper, 8½x5½ inches, 8 pounds per ream.
(The three items last mentioned to have official heads for each of the several departments of the State Government, as per samples, and to be ruled as may be required.)
50 reams note paper, 8½x5½ inches, 8 pounds per ream.
6 reams blotting paper, 19x24 inches, 120 pounds per ream.
20 reams manilla wrapping paper, 24x36 inches, 28 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 25x36 inches, 50 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 30x40 inches, 60 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 40x48 inches, 125 pounds per ream.
35 reams Post Office paper, 20x25 inches, 25 pounds per ream.
300 reams Manila tissue paper, 11x15 inches, 1½ pounds per ream.
25,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 6.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 6.
15,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 11.
5,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 12.
10,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 12.
70,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 6.
40,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 11.
22,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 12.
20 dozen bottles carmine ink.
350 quarts chemical writing fluid, (Arnold's.)
35 quarts copying ink.
30 dozen boxes eyelets.
15 eyelet sets and punches.
35 gross Faber's lead pencils, hexagon, No. 2.
10 gross Faber's lead pencils, hexagon, No. 3.
3 gross Faber's red and blue pencils.
2 gross Faber's ink and pencil erasers, combined.
36 dozen inkstands.
12 dozen ivory folders.
6 dozen letter-clips.
3 dozen letter-binders, (Sisson's magic.)
5 dozen letter-books.
4 dozen letter-files, (Shipman's, 500 pages each.)
45,000 McGill's paper fasteners.
5 dozen McGill's paper fastener presses.
25 quarts mucilage, (quarts.)
3 gross mucilage, (8 oz. flats.)
5 dozen mucilage fountains.
12 dozen paper weights.
5 dozen paper shears.
35 gross penholders, (rubber and wood.)
12 gross pins.
10 dozen boxes quill pens.
1 gross quills.
25 dozen spools red tape.
170 gross rubber bands, assorted.
25 dozen rubber erasers.
20 dozen rubber copying sheets, (10x12 inches.)
10 dozen rulers, assorted sizes.
4 dozen ruling pens.
35 pounds sealing-wax.
3 dozen sponge glasses.
15 dozen steel erasers.
150 gross steel pens, assorted.
400 pounds twine, assorted.
25,000 blank warrants, lithographed, as per samples, for use of the Auditor of Public Accounts.
200 blank State teachers' certificates, on parchment 16x20 inches, lithographed, as per sample, for use of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

All of said articles and supplies to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-house, in the City of Springfield, and to be equal in all respects to the samples which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

Separate bids must be made for each of the three foregoing classes, and must specify the price per ream for each of the several kinds of paper; the price per thousand for envelopes, and the price per gross, dozen, &c., for each of the other articles of stationery mentioned.

No contract will be made at a higher rate than five per centum greater than the market price for such paper and articles, at wholesale, in the City of Chicago, at the time of making the contract, that being the maximum price fixed by law.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $5,000, as liquidated damages, payable to the people of the State of Illinois, conditioned that if such bid is accepted, the person making it will, within ten days after the award is made, enter into a contract as specified in this advertisement, and will execute a bond, conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract, in such sum as the Commissioners of State Contracts and the Governor shall determine. Each bidder must file his bond and a copy of his bid with the Governor when he files his bid with the Secretary of State, and no bid will be received by the Secretary of State until such bond shall have been deposited with the Governor.

The award of the several contracts will be made by the Commissioners of State Contracts as soon as the bids have been duly considered, and they reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

GEO. H. HARLOW, Secretary of State.
C. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor P. A.
EDWARD RUTZ, State Treasurer.
JAS. K. EDSALL, Attorney General,
Commissioners of State Contracts.

PROPOSALS
FOR
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK
FOR THE
LIBRARY OF THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-iron Work required for the Library of the New State Department.

Copies of the drawings and specifications may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the department free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for the whole work complete, as shown on drawings, and described in specification.

The whole of the work must be completed within four months from date of acceptance of the proposal.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

All bids must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Wrought and Cast-iron Work of Library, New State Department, Washington, D. C.," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1874.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 2d day of September, 1874, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:

11,000 BUSHELS STATE OATS.
225 TONS TIMOTHY HAY.
65 TONS HAND-THRASHED STRAW.
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the Oats, Hay, and Straw on the wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 10th day of October, 1874.

J. M. MARSHALL, Lieutenant Fourth Artillery,
A. A. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
ROOM NO. 31 ARMY BUILDING, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCtion of dykes in the Hudson River near Albany, will be received until noon of Aug. 15, 1874. For further information apply to this office.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require for public and official use during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1874, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, [illegible]
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, [illegible]
No. 3. Full letter size, [illegible]
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap, [illegible]
No. 5. Extra letter size, [illegible]
No. 6. Extra letter size, [illegible]
No. 7. Official size, [illegible]
No. 8. Extra official size, [illegible]

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

[illegible]

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Also, the following official stamped envelopes for use of the Post Office Department, viz.:

No. 1.—Size, [illegible]
No. 2.—Size, [illegible]
No. 3.—Size, [illegible]
No. 4.—Size, [illegible]

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and must bear such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

DIES.

[illegible]

GUM.

[illegible]

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

[illegible]

PACKING.

[illegible]

DELIVERY.

[illegible]

OFFICE ROOMS AND FURNITURE.

[illegible]

STOCK ON HAND.

[illegible]

PAYMENTS.

[illegible]

AWARD.

[illegible]

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

[illegible]

AGREEMENT BONDS.

[illegible]

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

[illegible]

EXTENSION.

[illegible]

SAMPLES.

[illegible]

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

FOR BALLOT-BOXES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Aug. 11, 1874, for making Two Hundred and Fifty Ballot-boxes. For particulars see the *City Record*, at No. 2 City Hall.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26
Java, Saturday, Aug. 8	Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2
Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12	China, Saturday, Sept. 5
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19	*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9
Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22	Java, Saturday, Sept. 12

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC................SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC............SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC................SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
OCEANIC...............SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN.......................July 18
PEMBROKE........................Aug. 5

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80	currency.
Second Cabin	$55	currency.
Steerage	$30	currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Australia, Wed'day, Aug. 5	Europa, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Bolivia, Saturday...Aug. 8	Ethiopia, Saturday..Aug. 22
Italia, Wed'day....Aug. 12	Anglia, Wednesday.Aug. 26
Elysia, Saturday....Aug. 15	California, Sat'day.Aug. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA...................Wednesday, Aug. 5
STATE OF VIRGINIA.................Wednesday, Aug. 12
STATE OF INDIANA..................Wednesday, Aug. 19

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP STATE OF NEVADA will sail from the State Line Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDAY next, Aug. 5. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy.........Aug. 8, 1 P. M.	Spain...Aug. 15, 7:30 A. M.
Erin..........Aug. 11, 2 P. M.	Canada...Aug. 22, ———

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..............................Aug. ——

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, Aug. 11.
HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, Aug. 25.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
VADERLAND.......Aug. 6	SWITZERLAND.....Aug. 18
NEDERLAND.......Aug. 29	COLINA...........Sept. 11

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
NEDERLAND.......Aug. 6	COLINA...........Aug. 18
VADERLAND.......Aug. 30	SWITZERLAND....Sept. 11

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First cabin..............$90	Second cabin..............$60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, HELIARD...................Saturday...Aug. 8
PEREIRE, SURMONT......................Saturday...Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ.................Saturday...Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.......................Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.......................Aug. 18, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH.......................Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. BEDDOE...................Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES....................Sept. 8, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DONAU, Capt. HA. F. NEYNABER, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin...............................$100 and $120
Second cabin..60
Steerage..30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS.............Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Aug 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.........Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, Aug. 15, at 12 noon.

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLORADO.......................................Aug. 12
CHINA..Aug. 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Aug. 8.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
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Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
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ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA.

ATLAS...———

For JAMAICA, JACMEL, AND SAVANILLA.

ANDES..July 31

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, AND CARTHAGENA.

ETNA...Aug. 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 4.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 11.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Aug. 18.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau).....Aug. 6
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..................Aug. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)............Aug. 13
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)............Aug. 20

For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'alger, near the Tuilleries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,

No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.

R. WHITE,
Master of Transportation.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P.M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River., } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M.; 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES W. ILDE, JR., No. 482 Broadway.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16.

OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address

Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

A LADY, COMPETENT TO GIVE INSTRUCTION in English, French, and music, would like to get board in a respectable family in exchange for the same; the best of references given and required. Address C., No. 381 Broadway, corner White st.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for young boys, Hartford, Conn. Number limited to eighteen. The Fall term will begin Sept. 15.

C. E. ABBOTT, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address

IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Bridgeport, Conn.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

$300—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LADIES) Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circulars. MRS. JACKSON.

INSTRUCTION.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.

A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Princ'l.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.) Second year commences Sept. 23, 1874. Only eight boarding pupils received. Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) No. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.

For circulars address

E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.

For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) }

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of Parents. Sent free.

T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address

EDWARD WHITE,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AN AMERICAN LADY FAMILIAR WITH GERMAN will receive into her family six young ladies at Weimar, Germany, a pleasant city where every facility is afforded for education. For full particulars, address Mr. R. J. CARPENTER, No. 3 George lane, Lombard st., London, or Mr. EDW. F. DAVISON, No. 128 Pearl st., New-York.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTESTANT Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.

Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address as above, or No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lespinasse's, 12 Pine st., N.Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.

JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, BEGINS ITS THIRTY-third Year, Sept. 2.—A private school, prepares young men for business, scientific school, or college; terms, $450 per year. For catalogues address

BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal,
South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE.—SUMMER School near Central Park for Southern children or young ladies desiring to enter advanced classes in Autumn. Private lessons in Art, Literature, Elocution. One family received. Rooms cool, quiet, elegant. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

MISS WHITCOMBS, NO. 82 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.

Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.

Misses PEAKE, Principals.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.

Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.

T. PATTISON, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A Boarding-school for both sexes, under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term begins 9th month 7th.

Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDING and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art.

GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIS-town, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.

Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.

A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.

M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., re-opens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

TEACHERS.

"NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE," No. 737 Broadway.—Teachers introduced to vacancies in Schools and Academies throughout the country. Catalogues furnished. Pupils invited.

[illegible], Directors.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME DAPPLE gray mare, fifteen hands; six years old, remarkably gentle, well bred; drives well, single or double, or on either side; was purchased by present owner to be used by his wife, to phaeton, for which the mare is admirably adapted. Address M. D., Station K., 86th st.

HARNESS.—FIRST-CLASS HARNESS FOR SALE at a bargain; fine new double and single harness; also, very fine new carriage harness; all made by a first-class City maker. No. 149 West 33d st.

CHILDREN'S PET PONY FOR SALE—WAR-ranted sound and kind; free from all vice or trick; six years old; can be used by the most timid child. Also, wagon, harness, and side-saddle. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

WANTED—A KIND, GENTLE DONKEY, WELL broken to harness; state price. Address FOSTER, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MURRAY HILL.

No. 237 Madison av., between 37th and 38th sts. Elegantly furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements made for the Winter.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITH-OUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. Metropolitan Boarders' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET WITH board, to gentleman and wife, a large front room with alcove; southern exposure; fine closets; family small; reference given and required.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL.

Two dollars per day and $10 per week for Summer boarders, for first-class rooms with board. Near 5th av., Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th st., New-York.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely-furnished double and single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

ELEGANT LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, FOR one or more gentlemen; bath adjoining; rent, $4. No. 216 East 10th st.

A FEW ROOMS SINGLY OR EN SUITE IN A private family, with all modern improvements; home comforts. No. 13 East 28th st.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—LARGE ROOM, fourth floor, southern exposure; gentleman with board; also hall room.

NO. 28 EAST 23D ST.—SECOND FLOOR TO let, entire or en suite, with board; also other rooms; references required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

LONG BRANCH.

Desirable accommodations at private cottage, near the ocean. House surrounded by handsome shade trees and lawn. Address C. C. B., Long Branch, N. J.

TWO GOOD, AIRY ROOMS, (CONNECTING,) with board, can be had by immediate application to Box No. 27, Post Office, East Hampton, Suffolk County, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 1. 10:00 A.M.	Saturday, Aug. 1. 5:00 P.M.
Sunday, 2d....... 8:30 A.M.	Sunday, 2d....... 5:00 P.M.
Monday, 3d....... 7:30 A.M.	Monday, 3d....... 12:00 M.
Tuesday, 4th..... 8:00 A.M.	Tuesday, 4th..... 12:30 P.M.
Wednesday, 5th. 9:00 A.M.	Wednesday, 5th. 1:30 P.M.
Thursday, 6th... 10:00 A.M.	Thursday, 6th... 2:30 P.M.

HELEN,

between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 1. 4:00 P.M.	Monday, Aug. 3. 6:30 A.M.
Monday, 3d....... 12:00 M.	Tuesday, 4th...... 7:30 A.M.
Tuesday, 4th..... 1:00 P.M.	Wednesday, 5th. 8:30 A.M.
Wednesday, 5th. 2:00 P.M.	Thursday, 6th.... 9:30 A.M.
Thursday, 6th... 3:00 P.M.	Friday, 7th....... 10:00 A.M.
Friday, 7th....... 3:00 P.M.	

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRING-FIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OP-POSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLEN-did steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

A. ROCKAWAY BEACH GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS, EVERY WEEK DAY, by the popular steamer AMERICUS.—On and after TUESDAY, July 28, will leave as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-boat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of First-class Makers,* including Waters, *will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, *than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs.* A SPECIALTY: *Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the instrument.* Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone and beauty; we defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. OPENING NIGHT.

Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce that the opening of this establishment under their management will occur on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, when they will present a New and Original Play (in three acts) entitled

☞ **BELLE LAMAR,**

an episode in the late American Conflict, written expressly for Mr. John McCullough by

DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.,
in which
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH
and
MISS K. ROGERS RANDOLPH

will sustain the leading characters.

The action occurs in the Shenandoah Valley in the Spring of 1862.

NEW SCENERY BY VOEGTLIN!
NEW MUSIC BY CONNOLLY!
NEW AND APPROPRIATE UNIFORMS.

The play will be produced under the immediate personal supervision of the Author.

For full particulars see future advertisements.

PRICES:

ADMISSION...ONE DOLLAR.
Dress Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 30 cents.
Reserved Orchestra Stalls, $1 50.
Reserved Balcony Seats, $1.

*** For the sale of reserved seats the Box Office will be open to-morrow (Thursday) from 9 to 5 o'clock.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

OPEN at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th st., daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.

A liberal arrangement made with PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

GREGORY HOUSE.

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y., July 31, 1874.

Elegant in its appointments, and located on one of the finest lakes in the world. The health of the place is perfect in every particular, and there are no mosquitoes. The house will be kept open this year until Sept. 20. Special rates for families wishing to remain until the end of the season. All vegetables, milk, and cream from the large farm connected with the hotel. Yachting, boating, fishing, driving, bowling, and billiards. Music and hops every morning and evening. Four trains each day via Harlem Railroad.

S. E. CRITTENDEN.

ROUND HILL HOTEL,

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Rooms for August must be secured by letter or telegraph in advance. Rooms for September or October, 25 per cent. reduction from season rates. Climate cool in Summer and delightful until late Autumn. Bountiful shade, beautiful drives, nutting, and all sports. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide.*

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.

EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.—GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE West Point, N. Y. Located in the centre of the Highlands, 300 feet above the river, with pure mountain air and charming scenery.

Good rooms can now be secured for August and September.

G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.

LAURELTON HALL, COLD SPRING HARBOR, Long Island.—Good boating, bathing, and fishing; pleasant drives; all modern improvements. Address JOHN B. TERRY, Laurelton, Long Island, or No. 198 Wall st.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RE-sort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

AT LAKE GEORGE.—THE PROPRIETOR OF A cottage will accommodate a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen for August, September, and October. Address RURAL, Bolton, Warren County, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP C. HUBBELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of August, 1874, on the premises formerly occupied by the said bankrupt, at the foot of East 128th street, New-York City, at 10 o'clock A. M., the undersigned, as assignee in bankruptcy of Philip C. Hubbell, will expose at public auction 2 double brick trucks, 1 single brick truck, 1 brick wheelbarrow, a lot of office furniture, and old account-books, also promissory notes of different individuals, judgments, and book accounts, a list of which may be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 115 West st., corner of Cortlandt, and at the time and place of sale.

H. S. OSBORN, Assignee.

au5-1aw3wW*

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR, TO close an estate.

THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at 12:30 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room,

1,000 shares Canada Mining Company stock.

20 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company stock.

J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., Auctioneer.

BANKRUPT SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK, fixtures, fine horse, wagon, &c., of J. Albert See, grocery and tea store, No. 465 Hudson st., corner of Barrow, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1874, by J. W. Campbell, Jr., auctioneer.

EDWARD C. HAZARD, Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—ORANGE, N. J.—THE SUB-scriber will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., the stock and fixtures of Andrew Britton's shoe establishment, corner of Main and Park sts. Sale positive. Terms to be made known on the day of sale.

S. W. BALDWIN, Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lee & Alvord, at No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.

ANNA P. CHURCHILL,
E. VIRGINIA CHURCHILL,
HENRY Y. SATTERLEE,
Executors, &c., of Timothy G. Churchill deceased.
LEE & ALVORD, Proctors for Executors.

mh25-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, RICHARD B. PARKER, at his office, No. 81 Cedar street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1874.

RICHARD B. PARKER,
FREDERICK J. PARKER,
CHARLES E. PARKER,

my6-1aw6mW*

Executors of Estate of Jno. A. Parker, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS F. HATFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at office of H. B. Brundrett, Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of March, 1874.

SARAH A. HATFIELD, Executrix.
HART B. BRUNDRETT, } Executors.
THOMAS JONES, }

mh25-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Theophilus A. Brouwer, No. 37 Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.

EDWARD ANTHONY, } Executors.
THEOPHILUS A. BROUWER, }

m20 1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 20 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of February, 1874.

GEORGE ACKERMAN, Executor.

f18-1aw6mW

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COF-fin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of the town of Somers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her residence in said town of Somers, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1874.

ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.

jy22-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUEL SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of S. & R. Lord, No. 34 Burling slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1874.

EDMOND R. SMITH, Executor.

ap8-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NORMAN BOARDMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 7 East Thirty-fourth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1874.

ANNIE Y. BOARDMAN, Administratrix.

ap22-1aw6mW*

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK of the young and talented actress, Miss KATIE MAYHEW, and GAYLER'S POPULAR AND CHARMING PLAY, WITH THE TIDE, which MUST BE withdrawn on account of previous engagements. The FRESHEST PLAY, the MOST CHARMING ACTRESS seen in New-York for years. [illegible] "Sprightly as the Gazelle, and [illegible] running water."—Tribune.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 BROADWAY.

STANDING ROOM ONLY EVERY EVENING. [illegible] PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS. MORE NEW ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK. ALA, [illegible] LU-LU sensation. ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFORMERS. ONE HUNDRED. Entrance No. 585 Broadway. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. Complete success of the new American extravaganza, EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA. Entire company, scenery, [illegible] Bride of Abydos. CHAS. W. THORNE, Manager.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.	TWO PERFORMANCES.
EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
SEA OF ICE.	RED RIDING HOOD AND MY WIFE'S MAID.

COLOSSEUM.

Summer season, 50 cents. Old London by Day. Magic entertainment in Lectorium. Open daily from 10 till dusk.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

SECOND MEETING.

SATURDAY, Aug. 8,
TUESDAY, Aug. 11,
THURSDAY, Aug. 13,
SATURDAY, Aug. 15,
TUESDAY, Aug. 18,
EXTRA DAY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19,
THURSDAY, Aug. 20.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

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SEASON OF 1874.

THE SECOND EDITION of this attractive and popular work is now ready for distribution. It embraces nearly three hundred additional Excursion Routes, covering some of the most interesting regions open to American travel.

The beauty of American forest scenery is, during the early autumn months, unequaled in the world, and this attractiveness is greatly enhanced by the delightful temperature of September and October. At that season the sojourners at sea-side and other watering places seek new scenes of enjoyment, and to these this book is offered as a timely guide. The information contained in its pages will enable thousands to prolong their Summer's pleasure, and leave an enduring impression that the lengthened vacation has been time well spent.

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WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

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MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of July, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of [illegible], of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of July, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MILTON CALDWELL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of the UNITED STATES WATCH COMPANY, Bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of the United States Watch Company, of the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of [illegible], No. 1 Montgomery street, before [illegible], Register in Bankruptcy for said District.

SUMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE HEYMAN, SOLOMON HEYMAN, and ALEXANDER MACK, bankrupts.—[illegible] A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of George Heyman, Solomon Heyman, and Alexander Mack, of the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of [illegible] Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of DELOS E. CULVER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from all debts [illegible] all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

S. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

au5-1aw3wW*

No. 4,826.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES FALK and L. M. PHILLIPS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy, before Edgar Ketchum, Register. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Moses Falk and L. M. Phillips, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated New-York, [illegible] July, A. D. 1874.

MICHAEL BONDY, Assignee,
jy22-1aw3wW* No. 143 Water street, New-York City.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that ANDREW BRITTON, of the township of East Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, has made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must present their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within three months. Dated July 9, 1874.

SAMUEL W. BALDWIN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BOARD OF POLICE.

LOOKING AFTER THE POLICE MONEYS—PREPARING FOR ELECTION—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday the following resolutions, offered by Commissioner Voorhis, were adopted:

Resolved, That the Treasurer report to the Board of Police the amount of cash received from the Controller from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1874, inclusive, on account of the several appropriations for expenses and maintenance of the Police Department for the year 1874, and also the amount received by the Treasurer for the same period, from the Controller, on account of the appropriation for defraying the expenses of street cleaning.

Resolved, That the Treasurer report the amount of money expended from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1874, inclusive, on account of compensation to officers, members, and employes connected with the Police Department, and on account of construction, alteration, and repairs of station-houses, stables, and prisons of the Police Department, and also an account of supplies of various kinds furnished to the Police Department, and also the amount paid on account of same expenditures from July 1 to 31st, inclusive; also that the Treasurer report the amount of money paid by him from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1874, on account of the expenses of street cleaning, and likewise the amount paid on account of the expenses of street cleaning from July 1 to 31st, inclusive.

The board adopted the die for the new shield for Sergeants and patrolmen previously described in THE TIMES, and a contract will at once be made for supplying the same to the force. The chief clerk was also directed to prefer charges against any patrolman losing his shield, and, on conviction of negligence or wrongdoing in the loss of the shield, a fine of ten days' pay will be enforced. It was also resolved that when the resignation of members of the department are accepted, while charges are pending against them, the fact of such pendency of charges shall be indorsed on the papers and entered in the minutes of the board. The matter of renewing the lease of the building in new street, occupied as a station-house by the First Precinct Police, was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. An application was received from Mr. Richard Taylor, asking for the services of ten patrolmen at the camp-meeting at Sing Sing, and the board resolved to restrict the number of patrolmen detailed at the meeting to five. Patrick Castello, Michael Geary, and Geo. O. Glatt, were appointed patrolmen, and Patrolmen John T. Raymond, of the Fifteenth, and Edward Brady, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, were dismissed the department for intoxication. A. W. Young was appointed Dump Inspector at the foot of Thirty-eighth street, North River. Patrolman John H. Curtin, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was appointed Roundsman of the Thirty-first Precinct. The application of Melvin T. Banker for reappointment on the force was denied. Sergt. Rorke was placed in charge of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, Sergt. Wm. Murray in charge of the Fifteenth Precinct, and Sergt. Lefferts in command of the Sanitary Company, during the vacation of Capts. McCullogh, Byrnes, and Yule.

In accordance with section 1, of chapter 621, of the laws of 1873, the board yesterday proceeded to make some necessary changes in the election districts in this City. Thirty-nine new districts were added to the number at the last election, making the total number of districts 557. The Twenty-third Ward was divided into twelve districts, and the Twenty-fourth Ward into seven. Two districts were added to the Fourteenth Assembly District, two to the Fifteenth, three to the Sixteenth, and five to the Twenty-first District, necessitated by an excess of voters in some of the election districts, and two districts were formed in the Seventeenth Assembly District, and six in the Twentieth District, owing to the new boundaries of the Congressional District in which the Assembly Districts named are comprised. The election districts are apportioned as follows:

	No. of Election Districts.
First Assembly District to contain	23
Second Assembly District to contain	23
Third Assembly District to contain	18
Fourth Assembly District to contain	26
Fifth Assembly District to contain	28
Sixth Assembly District to contain	18
Seventh Assembly District to contain	21
Eighth Assembly District to contain	30
Ninth Assembly District to contain	27
Tenth Assembly District to contain	22
Eleventh Assembly District to contain	30
Twelfth Assembly District to contain	20
Thirteenth Assembly District to contain	22
Fourteenth Assembly District to contain	17
Fifteenth Assembly District to contain	26
Sixteenth Assembly District to contain	29
Seventeenth Assembly District to contain	32
Eighteenth Assembly District to contain	26
Nineteenth Assembly District to contain	15
Twentieth Assembly District to contain	43
Twenty-first Assembly District to contain	42
Twenty-third Ward to contain	12
Twenty-fourth Ward to contain	7
Total	557

The following statement shows the cost of a general election. The pay of the inspectors and poll clerks is fixed by law at $7 50 per day for each day of service. The officers of each election district would, therefore, be as follows:

Four inspectors, five days each, at $7 50 per day	$150 00
Two poll clerks, one day	15 00
Rent of polling place	35 00
Total	$200 00
Or, for 557 polling places a total of	111,400 00

Below will be found a comparative statement of the election expenses of 1870 and 1873:

1870.	
Bills for stationery	$86,609 41
Fitting up polling places	3,780 00
Advertising	95,033 90
Total	$185,423 31
In addition to these expenses the Clerks of the County Canvassers received	29,000 00
And the salaries of the employes of the Bureau of Elections amounted to	22,000 00
Grand total	$236,423 31
The expense for advertising the special election of 1870 was	130,067 05

1873.	
Paid for stationery	$6,136 53
Fitting up polls	1,717 00
Advertising	3,309 30
Publication of County canvass	4,927 35
Salaries in Bureau of Elections	5,000 00
Total	$21,090 18

SHAD FOR GERMANY.

To-day the steamer Donau will take some 100,000 young shad, which, if landed alive at Bremen, will be placed in the Rhine. These fish were hatched out yesterday from spawn collected at Holyoke, and are sent by Prof. Baird to Prof. Peters, of Berlin, under instructions of the Deutsche Fischerei Verein. The experiment is a curious one, and fish culturists at home and abroad look for the result with a great deal of interest. Young fish have been transported once or twice across the plains, by Messrs. Livingston Stone and Seth Green, by the Pacific Railroad, and with good results, but this will be the first attempt on record to carry young fish such a long distance over the ocean. As the young shad, now barely three-eighths of an inch long, will carry their yolk-sacks for three or four days, and subsist in them, there will not be much difficulty in keeping them alive for the first week, but after that time, as their natural sustenance is absorbed, they will have to find their food in the infusoria which exists in the water, and the question arises, will the water carried in the tanks of the steamer contain such substances as are necessary for the existence of young fish? The fish will be transported in two good-sized vessels, somewhat larger than ordinary milk-pans, and fresh water will have to be supplied in small quantities every two hours throughout the length of the voyage, and various mechanical measures adopted to aerate the water. Constant care will be requisite in order to arrive at anything like a successful result, and quite as much attention will be paid to the young shad as if they were infants. It is hoped that, though losses may be large, a certain percentage of the young shad will live through the voyage. The North German Lloyds Steam-ship Company have directed that every attention shall be paid to these Connecticut fish, which are to take up their possible existence in the Rhine. Mr. F. Mather, of Honeoye Falls, one of the Fish Commissioners, goes in charge of the fish, and will be assisted by Mr. Anderson. There is a small shad of inferior quality found in the Rhine, but it is hoped that the American fish will replace the poorer German ones.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mr. E. B. Shaffer, the Superintendent of Incumbrances, had a long interview with Mayor Havemeyer yesterday, in relation to his bill of $500 for removing obstructions. The Controller declined to pay the amount, on the ground that the vouchers had not been deposited in his office. Under the ordinance of the Common Council the Superintendent can make a requisition for $100 as often as that sum may be required to keep the sidewalks clear; and Mr. Schaffer advanced the amount he now claims. The Mayor, after consulting with Mr. Storrs, of the Finance Department, said he would give the matter due consideration.... The Mayor has appointed M. Steinfeldt as a clerk of the Permit Bureau. Two of the attachés were discharged last week on account of the decreasing revenue. The new assistant is to receive $50 per month.... Chamberlain Lane has received $9,693 04 as interest on City deposits for the month of July.... The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is to meet to-morrow.... A meeting of the Board of Revision of Assessments was to have been held yesterday, but no quorum was present.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

In yesterday's TIMES was published a paragraph in reference to the finding on the banks of the Hudson River, at One Hundred and Forty-second street, a hat and coat which are supposed to have belonged to a man who committed suicide by jumping into the river. Capt. Speight, of the Thirty-second Precinct, took charge of the articles, and on examining them found in one of the pockets of the coat an envelope addressed to "Charles Piffer, St. Denis Hotel." Officer Dwyer was sent to the hotel, and learned there that a man who had registered as "Chas. Piffer" had been missing since last [illegible], and his coat and hat were identified as having been worn by the missing man. It was also ascertained that Mr. Charles Mali, of No. 68 Worth street, the Belgian Consul at this port, had received a letter from one Charles Edward De Wolf, who claimed to be stopping at the St. Denis Hotel, and who in the letter announced that he intended to commit suicide because he was "tired of life," and requested the Consul to notify his family, who reside in Antwerp. It is believed that De Wolf and Piffer are identical, and that he has committed suicide by jumping into the Hudson River in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Forty-second street.

THE INSPECTION OF STEAM VESSELS.

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN THE FORCE OF THE DEPARTMENT—THE NUMBER OF INSPECTORS AND CLERKS EMPLOYED.

For some time past the Supervising Inspector General of Steam vessels has been impressed with the idea that the number of local inspectors employed in certain ports, particularly in the District embracing New-York, was more than necessary for the amount of work to be performed. With this belief he recently addressed communications to the Supervising Inspectors of each district, stating that further economy in the department had become necessary, and that a reduction of the force of local inspectors and clerks had suggested itself to him as the most advisable procedure toward the end desired. Notwithstanding that the answers to these communications were almost invariably to the effect that a reduction of the present force would render it so far incapable of performing the amount of labor required of it as to endanger the lives of the traveling community, the official at Washington not only still contemplates a general reduction, but has actually begun the crippling process in Boston by the discharge of the clerk of the office located there. In the absence of the services of this clerk it depends upon the inspectors to look after the business of their office in addition to their regular inspection labors, the result being a partial neglect of the requirements of the latter, if not of both departments. According to facts gathered by a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday at the office of the local inspectors in this City, and from gentlemen connected with the workings of the department in the different ports, the immediate effect of the reduction of the New-York force would in all probability be a repetition of such terrible disasters as that of the Staten Island ferry-boat Westfield. Here there are at present two local inspectors, two assistant hull inspectors, three assistant boiler inspectors, and two clerks. The number of steam vessels of all kinds inspected in 1872, since which period no official statistical report has been published, was between 600 and 700, with about 250 masters, 100 mates, 650 pilots, and 1,000 engineers, all of whom were duly examined and licensed. The number of steamers running into the port requiring inspection, instead of diminishing, have greatly increased, thus rendering the duties of the inspectors proportionately arduous. The laws governing the inspectors demand that every vessel belonging in the United States entering the port shall be inspected annually and a certificate of inspection granted; and that they be also inspected at such intermediate periods as may be deemed necessary by the inspectors. The field of labor allotted to the New-York force is the most extensive in the country, and includes, in addition to vessels landing at the piers belonging to the City proper, those stopping at Brooklyn, New-Jersey, and other minor places along the North and East Rivers. It is stated that since the reorganization and increase of the force, about a year ago, it has done well in all respects, and the effect has been manifest in a large decrease of those accidents which almost daily shocked the public. The Second Supervising District, in which New-York is included, stretches along the Atlantic coast, from Cape Charles to Passamaquoddy Bay, and all rivers empting therein, and embraces the supervision of 1,400 steamers, or more than one-third of all the steam vessels in the United States. Among the principal ports within the limits of the district, besides New-York, are Philadelphia, where there are employed two local inspectors, one assistant boiler inspector, and one clerk; Portland, two local inspectors; Boston, two local inspectors, and one clerk, (lately discharged); New-London, two local inspectors; Albany, two local inspectors, and one clerk. It is argued that there is no actual necessity for a reduction of this force. The income of the department has always been appropriated to meet its expenses, and it has always been self-supporting. It is now more than that, having at present in its treasury quite a large surplus, for which there is no immediate use.

PAVING OF THE FIVE POINTS.

The following communication from Controller Green relative to the paving of the Five Points was read at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 30, 1874. }

Hon. Chas. F. Chandler, President of the Health Department:

SIR: I have received your communication of the 25th inst., transmitting copies of a report of a Sanitary Inspector relative to the condition of Worth street and the adjacent streets of the Five Points, and a letter of the Department of Public Works dated the 21st inst., stating that a proposal for regulating, grading, and paving said streets had been sent to this department on the 25th of June for approval of sureties, but that no information as to any action upon it had then been received.

The proposal was returned on the 22d inst. to the Department of Public Works without any approval, because the sureties, although the contractor was duly notified to produce them, failed to appear and justify. The contractor had previously asked, by letter addressed to this department, for an extension of some days to enable him to obtain the attendance of his sureties, one of whom was said to be ill, and ample time was given him to perfect his proposal in respect to sureties.

The sureties not appearing in due time, he was notified, under date of the 16th inst., that if they did not attend at this office on or before noon of Saturday, the 18th inst, I should take action upon his proposal.

The contractor therefore asked that the time for producing the sureties be extended until the 21st inst., when he promised he would have them in attendance or substitute other parties in their stead.

Upon the failure of the sureties to apperr to qualify on the 21st inst., the proposal was returned to the Department of Public Works on the following day without my approval.

The delay, therefore, occurred which was not necessary in the transaction of this class of public business, and this department has from the beginning made every effort to facilitate the execution of the contract.

This statement of the facts in the case seems needed in this letter because the communication of the Department of Public Works of the 21st inst., informing you that it had not received information from this department, was published in the daily press on the 25th inst, three days after it had received the information.

Bids have been again invited for this work, which will be opened on the 6th prox.

Respectfully,
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

A DESPERADO SENTENCED.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday a rough named Matthew O'Neill was placed on trial charged with assaulting Daniel McDermott, of No. 100 Mulberry street, with intent to kill. From the evidence of the complainant it appeared that on the night of the 17th of June, while proceeding home, he was suddenly attacked by O'Neill, who stabbed him in the back with a knife. McDermott attempted to get possession of the weapon, and received several cuts in the hand. O'Neill then stabbed complainant in the left side, and ran off, but was immediately arrested. McDermott, who swore that the assault had been committed without the slightest provocation, received eight wounds in all, from the effects of which he was confined to the Park Hospital for twenty-six days. After the evidence of the complainant had been given O'Neill pleaded guilty to a minor offense—an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm. Recorder Hackett said that a merciful interposition of Providence alone prevented the prisoner from being on trial for the crime of murder. The assault was a most unprovoked and atrocious one, and the Court would inflict the severest punishment allowed under the plea. The Recorder then sentenced O'Neill to the extreme penalty—five years in State Prison at hard labor.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Allen prosecuting, William Salem, charged with obtaining money by false pretenses, was discharged, it having been shown that he had been lent the money alleged to have been fraudulently obtained.... Frank Murphy pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.... Conrad Kaufman also pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.... Mary Roberts, a girl of fourteen years, pleaded guilty to the larceny of $320, and was sent to the House of Refuge.... Frank Woods, alias McKenna, and William Johnson pleaded guilty to burglary, and were each sent to State Prison for five years.... John Dolan, alias Edward Quinn, pleaded guilty to carrying brass knuckles, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

On Monday forenoon John Holliday, of Providence, R. I., went on board the steamer Galatea, lying at Pier 27, North River. There he got into a quarrel with Charles S. Gale, a sailor belonging to the vessel, and drew a pistol on him. He was arrested and yesterday morning taken before Justice Flammer, of the Tombs Police Court, and held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

YOUTHFUL HIGHWAYMEN.

Yesterday, at 1 o'clock A. M., while Patrick Butler, a seaman, was going through Oliver street, he was assaulted by two young men on the corner of Henry street, and knocked down and robbed of $7 dollars in currency. He shouted lustily for help, and was heard by Officer Startrow, of the Fourth Precinct. He pursued and captured the robbers, and took them to the Oak Street Station-house, where they gave their names as John O'Neil, aged nineteen, of No. 142 Cherry street, and John Kiens, aged eighteen, a seaman, of No. 44 Oak street. They were taken to the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, where Justice Flammer held them both for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

THE WHISKY TRAFFIC.

FALSE MEASUREMENT AND ILLICIT MANUFACTURING—A DISTILLERY SEIZED.

The 1,575 barrels of whisky detained by Supervisor Hawley's order, until the proof of their false measurement was established and brought home to the proper parties, still remain in store, and will be thus detained until the 15th inst., unless otherwise ordered. The report of the investigation in the case was sent to Commissioner Douglas last night. Supervisor Hawley says that the inquiry shows that the ganger, Rathbun, in Morris, Ill., was in the habit of underguaging liquors in his district, and the Supervisor of the same has recommended his dismissal.

The Supervisor is anxious to correct a statement made in some of yesterday's papers concerning the firm of Ely & Hill, of Front street. They are not connected with the above matter in any way, but D. P. Ely & Nephews, of Brooklyn, and Seth Ely & Co. have both had trouble with the Revenue Department. The Supervisor was instructed to look in their books for the record of a transaction about which the Commissioners at Washington had been informed. Supervisor Hawly found that the part of the book containing the subject desired had been destroyed. He was therefore compelled to take the firm's oral statement of the same, which they claimed to be complete. He transmitted it to Washington, and asked to be instructed as to whether he should proceed against the firm for its violation of the statute which provides that every house shall keep its books open for inspection of Government officers within that period. Commissioner Douglas' reply was in the affirmative, and proceedings have been accordingly commenced. The District Attorney is merely waiting for the Commissioner to ascertain whether the oral information obtained corresponds with that to be found elsewhere. If it does the firm will only suffer penalty in $100.

Early yesterday morning Revenue Agent Smith and Deputy United States Marshal Crowley, with a number of United States internal revenue officers, made a raid on an illicit distillery which they had been told was in East Forty-seventh street. They started at 5 A. M. in the Police boat, and at 6 were opposite their place of destination. Then, suddenly turning the boat's head toward the shore, they rushed up the river bank and found the distillery in full operation. It is in the rear of an old building on the north side of the street, about 250 feet from the river. Over the wide folding-doors there is an old sign, bearing the inscription, "East River Hay Market." The front room is full of paint pots, freshly-painted signs, some of the latter only half finished, in order to give the impression that the place was really what it purported to be—a paint shop. In the rear of this innocent-looking place, however, was the distillery. A signal wire, leading from the front of the premises to the still room, was discovered, by which the operators could be warned of the approach of any suspicious-looking party. The early arrival of the officers, however, took the distillers completely by surprise, and they were caught in the midst of their labors. The two men found at work, John Carroll and Peter Campbell, were at once arrested, and all the apparatus seized. There were found three barrels of whisky, five hogsheads of molasses, seven mash-tubs full, and one being filled at the time of the entrance of the officers. The still and worm were both of copper, of a capacity of about 300 gallons, and of first-class construction. They were torn down and broken up, and brought down on board the Police boat, as were the barrels of whisky and the pumps, and other light articles. The mash-tubs, molasses, and other things were left on the premises under the charge of United States officers. Capt. Welch, in charge of the Police boat, rendered efficient assistance with his men.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court, the case of the eleven barrels of whisky, seized by Deputy Collector Sparks, at the rectifying establishment Nos. 313 and 315 Greenwich street, and which were subsequently claimed by Messrs. Francis O. Boyd & Co., on the ground that they had made large advances as commission merchants on the same. Judge Blatchford declined to open a motion on default, because of insufficiency in the papers, and gave leave to amend.

THE BABY-FARMING CASE.

Coroner Woltman and Dr. Shine called at the District Attorney's office yesterday, to consult with that gentleman in relation to their right to arrest the persons concerned in the death of the infant Charles Corey, who died at the residence of Mrs. Kilbride in West Twenty-sixth street. The District Attorney was not in his office, and nothing more was done by the Coroner in the matter, and the date of the inquest will not be determined until after the District Attorney gives his decision. Coroner Woltman and Dr. Shine both say that the Coroner's books will show that there are six times as many infants found in ash-barrels and on the streets since the baskets were taken away from the door of the New-York Foundling Asylum. It appears that these baskets, for the reception of infants, were taken away in last October, owing to the fact that the institution was in debt about $86,000. There was a special act passed by the last Legislature appropriating money for that purpose, but the officers of the institution say that they have not yet received any of the money, and cannot put out the baskets again until they do receive it. While these baskets were in use, any person could take a child and leave it at the door of the asylum, and it would be well taken care of.

Mrs. Doran, of No. 148 West Twenty-sixth street, admits that while the baskets were at the door of the Foundling Asylum, she was in the habit of disposing of the children born at her house in that way. Since that time, however, she has been forced to give out the children to the so-called baby farmers. The officers of the New-York Foundling Asylum were in the habit of giving out children in this way, but they used all necessary precautions by taking reference, and afterwards by visiting the children. Even in this way they were very often swindled.

THE VENEZUELAN EMIGRANT CASE.

Mayor Havemeyer rendered a decision yesterday on the charges made against Zander & McMahon, the keepers of an intelligence office at No. 39 Greenwich street. About thirty German emigrants complained that the defendants had induced them, by advertisements, to go to Venezuela, under an agreement that they would receive $1 65 a day in gold and a monthly allowance of $10. On arriving at their destination they found that no arrangements had been made to carry out the contract. Each emigrant paid the firm $2, and they made the complaint for the purpose of having the license of the defendants revoked. The Mayor decided that the firm should return the amount paid by the emigrants; but, acting under the advice of their counsel, they refused to receive the money, their object, apparently, being to institute civil suits for damages.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

During the month of July the Produce Exchange was open twenty-six days, and fifty-five meetings were held by the various committees, and four by the Board of Managers. The receipts for the month were $4,845 48, and the disbursements, $3,532 96. Yesterday the members of the Exchange were treated to something outside of the ordinary trade routine. A letter was received from James Walter, Esq., of Birkenhead, England, author of *Shakespeare's Home and Rural Life*, illustrated. Mr. Walter's communication states that he has shipped forty-two copies of his book to the Produce Exchange, and also fifty-six copies to the New-York Stock Exchange. The death of Mr. Wm. Wallace, of No. 129 Broad street, a member of the Produce Exchange, was announced yesterday. The deceased was thirty-nine years of age.

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS.

The Council of the Wine and Spirit Traders of the United States held a special meeting at No. 35 Beaver street yesterday, Mr. Charles Bellows in the chair. A communication from Mr. Thomas McMullen resigning his position in the council, was read by the Secretary, and ordered to be put on file. The President urged the necessity for some action which would compel members to attend meetings, business being frequently interfered with for want of a quorum. A committee consisting of Messrs. Lewis, Friess, and Stevens was appointed to fill the vacancy in the council occasioned by the resignation of Mr. McMullen. On motion of Mr. Friess it was resolved that this should be recommended to the general meeting of the society that the number requisite for a quorum be fixed at 9 or 7. The meeting soon after adjourned.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Pay rolls paid, number of warrants 1,142, amounting to $157,764 23; claims paid, number of warrants 25, amounting to $132,607 07; total number of warrants 1,167, amounting to $290,371 30. Receipts—From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $11,273 48; collection of assessments and interest, $7,894 16; market rents and fees, $2,847 50; water rents, $5,059 90; licenses, Mayor's office, $95 75; fees and fines, district courts, $3,853 75; total, $31,024 54. The Controller paid yesterday, through Paymaster Falls, laborers on docks to 25th inst, $17,486 55.

CRUELTY AT SEA.

Yesterday James McLaughlin, a seaman belonging to the bark M. Wood, just arrived from Cardiff, Wales, appeared in the Tombs Police Court and complained of John M. Wilmot, the mate of the vessel. He said he had cruelly beaten and otherwise maltreated him during the voyage. Justice Flammer, upon hearing the evidence, held McLaughlin to bail in the sum of $500 to appear to answer.

NO NAME ON ITALIAN VESSELS.

Complaints having been made by the New-York pilots that the Italian vessels coming to this port (of which 376 arrived since the 1st of January) are without names or designating marks, Mr. Blunt, of the Department of Pilot Commissioners, wrote to the Secretary of State in reference to the matter, calling his attention to the fact that in cases of collision there were no facilities for detecting the vessels. In France, England, and Germany it appears that the matter is looked to with great strictness. The Secretary of State, in reply to Mr. Blunt, acknowledged the force of the views put forward by him, but stated that the matter came more properly within the purview of the Treasury Department, which was charged with matters pertaining to the control of the commercial shipping, rather than to the Department of State.

THE GREENWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

A NEW EDIFICE FOR AN OLD CONGREGATION—INTERESTING CEREMONIES.

The corner-stone of the Greenwood Baptist Church, Brooklyn, was laid yesterday afternoon. The new building is situated on the corner of Fourth avenue and Fifteenth street. It will be a plain but commodious structure, and will be built of red brick faced with Cornet stone. Its dimensions externally are 74 feet by 81 feet, and the size of the audience room will be 70 feet by 72 feet. There will be ample accommodation for over 900 persons. Its cost will not, it is estimated, exceed $30,000. The process of digging for the foundations was commenced in June last, and it is expected that the building will be ready for dedication by Christmas day, the contracts for its completion having been drawn for the 1st of November. The proposition to organize the Greenwood Church originated about eighteen years ago, and the church was organized two years and a half afterward. Its progress since then has been so very rapid that it has been a matter of necessity to erect the new building, the corner-stone of which was laid yesterday. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone was performed by Rev. A. G. Lawson, Pastor, and the speakers were Rev. Drs. Searles and Rambaut, and Rev. C. Rhodes. It was expected that Rev. Dr. Taylor would have been present, but illness prevented his attendance, and an apology was rendered in his behalf by the Pastor. The general attendance during the ceremony was very considerable.

The proceedings were opened by the singing of a hymn, after which prayer was offered up by Mr. Henry Broomley, one of the founders of the church.

The Pastor then introduced Rev. Dr. Searles, of the Central Baptist Church, who briefly addressed the assemblage. He had, he said, known their deserving Pastor long enough and dearly enough to be near to him on such an occasion. This laying of a corner-stone on the 4th of August seemed to him to mean business—business in the kingdom. It showed that they meant work, and he liked that. He liked the idea of the church edifice which they were erecting. He saw that it was to be convenient, that it was to have a healthful atmosphere, that it was to be ample enough to gather in men that were perishing. He was glad, too, to see that it was not designed to conflict with good taste, but to conform to its dictates. He supposed he might have views upon church buildings that were not popular, but he felt that because it was to be a plain house of worship he could be freer in prayer for it than if it were to be a model house to cost $200,000 or $300,000. He felt, therefore, more at liberty to ask God's blessing on this enterprise. A King of the Sandwich Islands who had been converted to Christianity, in his desire to honor God had caused to be built a church 300 feet long, in which he had three pulpits, with a minister preaching in each. They could imagine the inharmoniousness of such a proceeding. He deprecated those too elaborate and too costly churches, for they frequently failed in their end. Frequently, too, the poor man became so used to seeing these things that he began to desire a dwelling of his own such as he ought not to have. Not only so, but these churches also developed worldly tendencies in other respects. What was the process of their erection? A committee was appointed to seek the best position, and not to count the cost. They were to see that the property near was not in any way to be annoyed or disturbed by the building which they were about to put up. Then the building was to be got up at any cost, no matter whether or not at its completion it was to be encumbered with debt. If finances did not come into it as quickly as was expected, then it was a failure. But if they were fortunate enough to secure the services of a preacher who would preach semi-scientific discourses on Sunday evenings, so as to draw in rich men who would say: "If your treasury is failing, then apply to us," in that case the church would be esteemed a success. That was the style of church buildings that frequently existed, he was sorry to say. But to improve the Gospel by ornament was like attempting to give personal dignity to the Son of God by building him a mansion to live in. In conclusion, he prayed God's grace on their undertaking.

Rev. C. Rhodes was next introduced. He congratulated the members of the church on their prosperity, and especially on the fact that there was a real necessity for this enlarged structure. The question, he said, was frequently asked, "Why build more meeting houses? Is it not taking so much money out of capital and out of the business of the country?" He did not so understand it. He understood that the building of churches was one of the greatest sources of wealth to the community. John Bright, in one of his great speeches which had stirred the United Kingdom, had said that the security of England was in her cottages, but that the security of the cottages only existed when the people were educated and moral. So it was with churches, for they educated and instructed the people in morals and in religion, and in that way they belonged to the wealth of the State. The multiplication of the people only tended to the weakness of a nation when they were not subject to religious and educational influences. Since the introduction of Christianity into the Sandwich Islands property was five and ten per cent. more valuable than it was before. Looking at the matter in another point of view, he was glad of the building of churches, for in our Republic we were in danger from caste, and churches provided the best remedy against this evil by the unification of the masses—no one looking down with haughty superiority on another, and no one looking up to another with servility. He knew of nothing to bring men together so well as religion, for the cultured and the ignorant it made brethren before God. He rejoiced with them in the erection of this church as a citizen of that town, as a citizen of the Republic, and, most of all, as a citizen, with them, of the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Rev. Dr. Rambaut, Pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle Church, was next introduced, and delivered a brief congratulatory address.

The hymn "Glorious things of Thee are spoken" was then sung, after which the Pastor laid the corner-stone with the customary ceremony. In the hollow of the stone were deposited the usual records to posterity. The Doxology was then sung, and the proceedings terminated.

THE WRECKED GUATEMALA.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer Guatemala, which went ashore on Watting's Island in the Bahamas, is a total loss. No particulars have been received concerning her cargo. The expenditures of the company on the vessel and her earnings and the amount for which she was insured are as follows:

Dr.	
Cost of City of Guatemala	$250,000 00
Cost of outfit	44,160 74
Coal and stores for voyage 3	8,341 51
Other expenses as far as heard from, voyage 3	2,577 70
Coal shipped on company's account	2,671 45
Supplies shipped on company's account	9,133 14
Total	$316,884 54
Cr.	
Net earning, two voyages....$15,020 88	
Prepaid freight, voyage 3.... 2,053 18	
Insurance, 1,000,000 francs, say 220,000 00	—$337,074 06
Net loss to company, say	$79,810 48

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

The statistics of immigration at this port for the first seven months of the present year with those for the same period last year show a decrease in the number of immigrants arriving. The following is a comparison:

	No. arrivals.
1874—Seven months	78,353
1873—Seven months	183,912

The decrease, it will be seen, is more than one-half as compared with 1873. The following table is a comparison of the arrivals for ten years:

1864	184,700	1869	257,188
1865	200,0 1	1870	213,554
1866	236,640	1871	228,962
1867	245,491	1872	292,933
1868	216,623	1873	268,288

THE CHICAGO FIRES.

The special committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters to inquire concerning the frequent disastrous fires in Chicago, and the inadequate means provided for combating such calamities, has forwarded its report to the Chicago authorities. Mr. Henry A. Oakley, Chairman of the special committee, states that no official reply has been received. It is believed by Mr. Oakley that the reply will be favorable to the demands made in the committee's report, as the Chicago newspapers generally commend it.

A NEW WAY OF WINNING A BET.

Michael Brossieus, of No. 441 First avenue, Frank Williams, and William Thompson, were all engaged playing cards in No. 269 Bowery on Monday night. Brossieus placed a $10 bill on the table as a bet, and Thompson quickly snatched it up and started for the door. Brossieus overtook him, however, but Williams came to Thompson's assistance, and they knocked Brossieus down, and then escaped. They were arrested later by Officer Malone, and yesterday Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Court, held them for trial.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Maritime Association will meet next Friday at 3 P. M.

The steamer Wyoming, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday, took out 22,815 letters and fifty-six bags of papers.

Eveline Kennedy, who was badly burned by her clothes taking fire at No. 182 Madison street, on Sunday last, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

President Jewett of the Erie Railroad has appointed Mr. A. B. Chamberlain Assistant Auditor of the Company, with headquarters in New-York.

Arnold Moore, aged thirty-seven, of No. 168 Attorney street, fell from a fire-escape in the rear of his residence yesterday, and received fatal injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday the steamer Humboldt, from Antwerp, with twenty-six cabin and 199 steerage passengers, and the Italy, from Liverpool, with 323 passengers, arrived at Castle Garden.

Complete arrangements for a grand regatta on Seneca Lake, to be held about the 10th or 15th of September, are being made at Watkins, and have already progressed to the point of certainty.

William Patterson, aged twenty-six, residing in Bloomfield street, Hoboken, while attempting to stop a runaway horse yesterday, was knocked down and badly injured, at the corner of Charles and West streets.

Company K, Ninth Regiment of the National Guard State of New-York, under the command of Capt. Bird W. Spencer, will go into camp on the grounds of the East Passaic Land Company, at East Passaic, N. J., on Thursday.

Samples of new cotton have been received by Mr. J. W. Trask, of this City, raised on the Rio Grande, near Brownesville, Texas. The bales of which these are samples were the first that have arrived at New-Orleans this season.

The new canal steamer City of Albany, of the Baxter line, is lying at Pier No. 36 North River. Her machinery is superior to that of the other boats of the line, and her owners believe that she will make a very satisfactory record.

William Burke, aged thirty-five, of No. 229 Mott street, was bitten by a dog yesterday, at No. 11 North William street, and severely injured. Burke was taken to Park Hospital, and the dog was killed by Patrolman Flannagan, of the Fourth Precinct.

Theodore F. Higgins, aged thirty, a passenger on the steamer George W. Clyde, from Galveston, Texas, who was stricken with paralysis when he had been two days out at sea, was taken to the Park Hospital when the steamer arrived here yesterday.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, a number of involuntary cases of bankruptcy were indefinitely postponed by Judge Blatchford, on account of the petitions in the cases not being in accordance with the recent decision in the Scull case.

Messrs. Holmes & Gissberger, of Pearl street, the suspended metal firm, have not yet prepared their statement of affairs. They state that it will be ready in a few days. It is believed by friends of the firm that it will be able to settle with its creditors and resume business.

Mr. Myah Sah Po'Kway sailed yesterday morning by the steamer Wyoming for his home in India, whence he came to this country to obtain a Christian education. Having completed his studies, he now returns as a teacher to Rangoon College, at Rangoon, Burmah, and also to gospelize his brethren yet in paganism.

Capt. Cherry, of the Sixteenth Precinct, yesterday arrested Thomas Bryson, who, it is said, pushed Catharine Hickey down stairs at No. 230 West Sixteenth street, on Saturday night last, when she received injuries from which she died. He was committed to the Tombs by Coroner Eickhoff.

Mr. Leon St. Clair left his horse and wagon standing outside No. 219 Greene street on Tuesday and two thieves at once jumped into the wagon and drove off rapidly. They were pursued, and one of them (Camile Dupont) captured. The other fellow jumped out and escaped. Dupont was held for examination by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Board of Supervisors yesterday, made a number of awards of contracts for supplies for the Commission of Charities and Correction.

Samuel Jacoby, a liquor dealer at No. 131 North Fourth street, had his license revoked yesterday for selling liquor to a little girl ten years old.

Hannah Limberger, a young married woman, residing in Lorimer street, attempted suicide yesterday morning by cutting her throat. Cause, domestic difficulty.

Patrick McKinney, Inspector of Hydrants, and David Richardson, a Custom-house officer, had "a rough and tumble fight" in Washington street on Monday night. They were both fined.

The body of the man found drowned at the foot of North Ninth street has been identified as that of Karl Becker, of No. 137 Ellery street. Domestic trouble is supposed to have induced his suicide.

Samuel Burgoyne, of No. 715 Dean street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by jumping from the Hamilton Avenue Ferry-boat Union. He was rescued by Capt. Loutain, of the tug William Morgan, and taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

A quarrel occurred last night between John Carroll and his wife, Margaret, at their residence, No. 42 Nostrand avenue, during which Carroll beat his wife about the head with a boat-hook, inflicting several dangerous wounds. He was arrested, and Mrs. Carroll taken to the hospital.

The little German girl Annie Miller, supposed to have been kidnapped from East New-York by four negroes on Sunday evening, was late on Monday night found asleep on a stoop in Flatbush avenue. On leaving the Catholic cemetery, near her father's residence, she lost her way. The boy who furnished the "negro story" to the police must have told a deliberate lie.

While the congregation of the William Street Methodist Church, which had a picnic yesterday, were being landed from the steamer Twilight, at the Atlantic Dock yesterday evening, Bella Segnet, a little girl, fell overboard, and was being carried off by the tide, when Officer McMahon, of the Eleventh Precinct, jumped overboard from the dock and rescued her, nearly losing his own life in doing so.

LONG ISLAND.

On Saturday afternoon last between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock the barn of Mr. Peter O'Brien, at Hicksville, was struck by lightning, and with its contents entirely consumed. Loss about $1,000; insured for $300.

Mr. Abraham Duryea, father of Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, residing on Fulton street, Jamaica, was, it is feared, fatally injured last evening by falling from a scaffolding used by carpenters in making some repairs upon the roof of his house. He fell a distance of twenty feet, striking upon a brick pavement. When picked up he was insensible.

Frederick Gatzler, a German, was arrested by Officer Remsen, of Jamaica, yesterday, on a charge of attempted horse-stealing. When caught he was creeping on his hands and knees through some weeds in the rear of a barn belonging to Mr. Mooney, on the Black Stump road. He, in company with two other men, had only a short time previously been ordered from the premises of Mr. Mooney, and no doubt would have made his escape a second time had not Mooney threatened to shoot him if he moved. When placed in the cell the prisoner acknowledged that he intended to steal a team of horses that were in the barn.

NEW-JERSEY.

Another unsuccessful effort was made last night to break the dead-lock in the Jersey City Board of Aldermen.

Rev. Joseph McNulty, formerly of Jersey City, has been installed as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Woodbridge.

The number of dogs impounded in Newark last week was 235, of which eighteen were redeemed and the remainder killed.

The remains of Augustus Van Etten, the bond forger, who committed suicide in the Hudson County Jail, were interred yesterday in Green-Wood Cemetery.

The burnishers in the employ of L. Graff & Co., shoe manufacturers, of Newark, are on a strike in consequence of a reduction of wages. The men declare that it is impossible to live at the prices fixed.

S. N. Goodale, residing on Culver avenue, Jersey City Heights, jumped from a Newark and New-York Railroad train yesterday, while it was running at a high rate of speed, and sustained serious injuries.

Edward P. Gould, residing at No. 70 Sheffield street, Newark, has been missing from home since Saturday. At 11 o'clock in the morning he stepped out of his shop on an errand, leaving some unfinished work on the bench, and has not been seen or heard of since.

Edward Gaynor, the engineer of the train which struck Thomas Ryan and knocked him off the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad coal docks, at Hoboken, Monday afternoon, was arrested yesterday and lodged in the station-house, to await the action of the Coroner's jury. He is charged with criminal carelessness.

A barn belonging to Bryant Bowman, at Mendham, was fired by an incendiary Monday night, and totally destroyed, together with a horse and carriage belonging to a Methodist clergyman. A man named John Skelly was arrested on suspicion of having fired the place, and lodged in jail to await an examination.

Chief of Police Donovan, of Hoboken, has received information that a woman was arrested in Philadelphia having in her possession a diamond breast-pin which was stolen from Frederick Gramm's residence in Hoboken a short time ago, together with several gold watches and other jewelry, valued at about $3,000 in all.

The Board of Health and Vital Statistics of Hudson County, which was established a short time ago by act of the Legislature, has made its first report. During the month of July there were 446 deaths in the county, of which 316 were under five years of age, 39 over five and under twenty, and 91 over twenty years. There were also 28 still-births.

James Kinkman fell from the Pennsylvania Railroad trestlework, between Grove and Henderson streets, Jersey City, yesterday, and sustained fatal injuries. He was picked up insensible, and taken to St. Francis' Hospital, where, on examination, his skull was found to be slightly fractured near the base. Shortly after his arrival at the hospital Kinkman was seized with paralysis, and his death is hourly expected.

William Fitzsimmons, the sneak thief who carried off the county seal from the County Clerk's office, in Newark, Monday afternoon, attempted to commit suicide after being locked in the cell. He hung himself to the cell-door with a strip of blanket, and then sunk to the floor in a sitting position. Deputy Warden Johnson discovered and cut him down before life was extinct. He is an old offender, and well known to the Police.

The quarterly convention of the German Presbyterian churches of New-Jersey was held in the Broadway Church, 1 Paterson, yesterday. Rev. Dr. Guenther, of Newark, presided, and Rev. Mr. Kern, of Carlstadt, acted as Secretary. A long and able discussion took place on the best means of ameliorating the status of the German Church in this country, and the necessity of a closer union of social brotherhood. An interesting and well-attended session was held in the evening.

Charles Beck, a workman employed in the table oil-cloth factory of the Peters Manufacturing Company, in Newark, was probably fatally burned yesterday morning by the explosion of a kettle of oil in the varnish-room. He was engaged in stirring the oil when the gas arising from it caught fire and the kettle exploded. Beck was literally covered with the burning oil, and his hands, face, and body were burned in a shocking manner. Some of his fellow-workmen ran to his assistance and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until he was so severely burned as to make his recovery almost impossible. The building caught fire, and but for the timely arrival and strenuous exertions of the Fire Department would have been totally destroyed. It was damaged to the extent of about $200.

A German woman, who said she resided at No. 51 Rose street, New-York, went into Mange's grocery store, in Hoboken, Monday night, and said she had been outraged and robbed by a gang of ruffians on the meadows between old Jersey City and the hill. Her story was that she came from New-York by the Pavonia Ferry for the purpose of visiting some friends, and, on inquiring her way, was directed toward the meadows. She walked on, unsuspicious of danger, until she found herself roughly seized by a gang of five or six ruffians, who dragged her some distance from the street, and then accomplished their purpose. They robbed her of her pocketbook, containing $12, and also her boots and hat. The appearance of the woman fully corroborated the statement that she had been roughly handled. A subscription was made up in the store to take her home.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Cornwall, for Bristol.—Edgar Stanton, United States Consul, Bristol, England, wife, child, and nurse, Wm. Burroughs, Arthur J. Cutts, Mrs. Hugill, Henry T. Reeves, Reginald Jarvis.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Italy, from Liverpool.—Mrs. S. M. G. Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. Widsband, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Banham, G. F. Tippett, A. Tippett, G. J. Tippett, H. Tippett, Miss W. Tippett, Miss L. Scholes, Mr. C. Scholes, Miss Widnell, H. J. Widnell, Mrs. S. J. Greason, Master Greason, Mrs. J. Hogden, Miss M. Wermberg, Miss Shepperd, Miss M. Mahon, Miss Padion, Miss A. S. Emersen, Mrs. Emerson, Mr. Emerson, G. F. Backwith, W. Prudden, W. Kirkland, Mrs. Hooper and infant, W. Leyrod, P. Warner, A. Warner, Mr. Tayburn, W. T. Peck, W. Ashmore, Mrs. S. Stevens, Miss H. Nicholson, Miss S. Nicholson, Miss C. Hill, John Brown, W. Rice, R. Hayward, J. E. Hainan, Rev. M. Morland, D. Morland, Mr. Stillman, Master Stillman, J. F. Lewis, W. W. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Dorrington and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wiren, John Hunter.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Jas. S. Dunn, Dr. J. M. Sanders and wife, Mrs. J. B. Bucky and two children, Mrs. D. Cohen and infant, Miss M. King, Miss M. Gardner, Mrs. N. A. Taft, Mrs. E. H. Scofield, J. E. Wardell, H. F. Colcord, J. P. C. Emmons, L. B. Davis, M. A. Sullivan, P. Postel, W. B. Wright, W. S. Waddell, W. W. Doty, P. Rossiter, D. M. Dennison, Major F. W. Reed, B. R. Davenport, J. R. Ellis, J. L. Hammond, J. L. Benson, C. Dreyfous, G. H. Blaskin, R. W. Pierce, wife and child, Mrs. Brady and son, Miss Casey, Miss Walsh, Mrs. E. L. Beard, two children and nurse, Col. H. W. Classon, Dr. Foster, Miss Bannum, Mrs. P. Walker and servant, Mrs. M. A. Dibble, M. Anthony, C. A. Lincoln and wife, Geo. Gray, Samuel Johnson, A. Brown, Jno. Stevens, A. Campbell, Peter Johnson, Peter Williams, Eli Ross, M. Welsh, V. Steele.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:00 | Sun sets....7:11 | Moon rises.11:26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:24 | Gov. Island.2:13 | Hell Gate...3:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Aug. 4.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Cornwall, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Gresham, (Br.,) Mace, Bremen, Chas. L. Wright & Co.; Earl of Lonsdale, (Br.,) Rogers, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.; Australia, (Br.,) Mackay, Glasgow via Queenstown, Henderson Brothers; Morro Castle, Morton, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard, Steam-ship Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Winged Hunter, Panno, Bombay and Calcutta, R. W. Cameron & Co.; C. H. Marshall, Hutchinson, San Francisco, Simonson & Cheesebrough; Kingsbridge, (Br.,) Symonds, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks Rudderkirk, (Ger.,) Khrohmann, Rotterdam, J. W. Schmidt & Co.; J. E. Holbrook, Leavitt, Sodertelje, Sweden, Brett, Son & Co.; Mary Falconer, (Br.,) Richards, Elsinore for orders, Snow & Burgess; Emma, (Ital.,) Costanzo, Trieste, J. C. Seager; Rosina, (Ital.,) Laure, Genoa, Funch, Edye & Co.; John Williamson, (Br.,) Nichols, Richmond, G. F. Bulley; Nathaniel, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Trieste, Funch, Edye & Co.; A. Sandberg, (Norw.,) Hansen, Liverpool, C. Tobias & Co.; Paolo, (Ital.,) Limonetti, Queenstown or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Lewis L. Squires, Baker, Lisbon, for orders, Squire Bros.; Robert Dillon, Blatchford, New-Orleans, Drummond & Co.; Guido, (Ital.,) Calcagno, Lynn, (Eng.,) for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Schrs. Kocheko, Johnson, Barcelona and Malaga, F. Talbot & Co.; Elliott L. Dow, Daboll, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; Josephine, Bracey, Portland, Me.; Palladium, Ryder, Harwich.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Herm, Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool July 22 and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 382 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Aug. 2, lat. 41 03, lon. 63 09, passed steam-ship Republic, hence for Liverpool; 3d, lat. 40 29, lon. 68 35, an N. G. bark, bound W.; same date, 9 P. M., steam-ship City of Richmond, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston July 19, via Key West 23d, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Hudson, (new,) Gager, Wilmington, Del., 20 hours, in ballast to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Asia, (of Port Glasgow,) Young, London and Gravesend July 2, with mdse. to Henderson Bros. July 14, lat. 51 55, lon. 20 03, spoke ship Ontario, from London, for New-York. Same date, &c., spoke ship Enoch Train, from Liverpool, for do.

Bark Argonaut, (Ger.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 49 ds., with mdse. and 2 passengers to Hermann Koop & Co. Came through the English Channel and took the middle passage; had light westerly winds and calms from lon. 18 W. to port; was becalmed in a dense fog on the Grand Banks for 4 ds. saw no ice; no date, saw schr. Moses M. Taylor, bound E.

Bark Bertha Roel, (Norw.,) Anderson, Westport 38 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Freden, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Antwerp 45 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Tigre, (Ital.,) Stagno, Genoa 50 ds. and Gibraltar 35 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Nimrod, (Aust.,) Geroleimech, New-Haven, in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Brig Arribel, (Br.,) Brady, Port Caledonia 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son.

Brig Morning Star, (Br.,) Macomber, Port Caledonia 14 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Wm. D. Andrews, Wilson, St. Marc and Port-au-Prince 14 ds., with logwood, &c., to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Olaf Kyrre, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, London 53 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Peerless, (of Halifax, N. S.,) McDonald, St. Martin's, W. I., 16 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinsons—vessel to C. B. Swain & Son.

Brig H. H. McGilvery, ——, Dorchester, N.B., with stone to order.

Schr. Clara Jones, Holden, Dorchester, N. B., with stone to order.

Schr. Edward Daigr, Lerd, Virginia.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Minnie Lowery, Hall, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Helen Augusta, McLeon, Gardiner, with lumber to order.

Schr. E. Arcularius, Peck, Rockland, with lime to Norfolk.

Schr. Kate Newman, Mitchell, Milbridge, with lumber to order.

Schr. Georgia, Staples, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Emily A. Bartle, Smith, Gardiner, Me., 5 ds., with ice to master.

Schr. Dick Williams, Dorsen, Gardiner, Me., 8 ds., with ice to master.

Schr. K. F. Stockton, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. Two Marys, Cruolen, Virginia.

Schr. E. A. Bartell, Smith, Gardiner, Me., with ice to master.

Schr. P. M. Wheaton, Barrepp, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston.

Schr. Baltimore, Frances, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anna, Mitchell, Salem.

Schr. Richmond, Metcalf, Hallowell, with stone to order.

Schr. William H. Jones, Jones, Kennebec River, with ice to order.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Saunders, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. James Satterwaite, Johnson, Kennebec River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Grace Cushing, Bailey, Portland, Me., with lime for Newark.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Matanzas, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. G. W. Baldwin, Horton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. J. Clark, Northrop, Providence.

Schr. C. F. Young, Johnson, Providence.

Schr. W. C. Hall, Talman, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Hasteings, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Gentile, Eldridge, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Jameson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Adelphi, Allen, Bristol, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Samuel Weller, Brooway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Elizabeth, Parker, Providence.

Schr. A. T. Minor, Oakes, Providence.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jorvest, New-Haven.

Schr. Belle Seaman, Steelman, New-Haven.

Schr. Clarabel, Boyles, Lanesville.

Schr. Redwing, Davis, Nantucket.

Schr. S. L. Smith, Snow, Wareham.

Brig Redowa, ——, Cow Bay, C. B., with coal to order.

Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Harriett, Eastman, Pawtucket.

Schr. Hampton, Fletcher, Providence.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. John Malone, Watson, Providence.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Providence.

Schr. Fliaway, Kelly, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Cornwall, for Bristol, England; Wyoming and Lord Clive, for Liverpool; Morro Castle, for Havana; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; ships Mystic Belle, for Angier, for orders; Kingsbridge, for London; barks Kestrel, for Cork for orders; J. E. Holbrook, for Sodertelge; Frank Marion, for New-Orleans; brigs Guido, for Lynn, England; Excelsior, for Bermuda.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 4.—Arr. steamers Rebecca Clyde, from Wilmington, N. C.; James A. Gary, from Newbern, N. C.; F. W. Brune, from New-York; John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia; bark Augusta, from Genoa; schr. Telumah, from Bowdoinham.

Below, bark Imperador, from Mayaguez; brig Concord, from Sagua.

Cld. steamers McClellan, for Providence; Raleigh, for Wilmington, N. C.; Vineland, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; bark Garibaldi, for Dublin; brig Romance, for Navassa; schr. Chas. H. Lawrence, for Boston.

Sld., brigs Agnes Barton, for Havana, and Eloie Allen, for Montevideo; schr. F. A. Scholtz, for Halifax.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 4.—Arr. brig Elmira, Scott, from Port Johnson; schrs. Three Sisters, (Br.,) Thomas, from St. Mare; Moses Williams, Lake, from Glace Bay; Sedona, Thomson, from Port Johnson; J. F. Duren, Cook, from Weehawken; steamers Reading, Colburn, from Philadelphia; Rattlesnake, Curtis, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steamer George Appold, Laveland, for Baltimore; ship Independence, Strout, for Valparaiso; bark Corringa, Joselyn, for Calcutta; brig Sullivan, Perry, for Richmond, Va.; schrs. Mary Baker, Thompson, for San Domingo; Lulu, Snow, for Baltimore, via Beverly; Colin C. Baker, Baker, for Philadelphia; Elizabeth English, Crowell, for New-York, via Kennebec; Albert Mason, Reed, for do., via do.

Sld. ship Independence.

The steamers Rattlesnake and Reading, from Philadelphia, were off the Highland Light at 10:30 A. M.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 4.—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York; Virginia, from Philadelphia; bark T. K. Weldon, from New-York; schrs. M. J. Laurence, from Philadelphia; Ada Baker, from Belfast, Me.; Burdett Hart, from New-York; Almaretta, from Bull River, S. C.; J. W. Brown, from Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 4.—Arr. brig Sybil, Wynn, from Rio for orders.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 4.—Passed in, barks Tancook and Meridian, from Bremen, and brig S. V. Merrick.

Sld. brig Caroline Eddy, for New-York; bark Northumbrian, for Philadelphia.

Arr. for orders, brig Mariposa, from Demerara. The steamer Ponce, from Porto Rico, passed in this morning.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Aug. 4.—Passed up American Line steamer Pennsylvania, from Liverpool; schr. Young Teaser, from New-Bedford; steamer Wyoming, from Savannah.

Passed down new steamer Hudson, from Wilmington, Del., for New-York; brig Wm. H. Parks, for Boston; schrs. Rachael Seaman, for Boston, and D. L. Sturges, for Fall River; ship Charles Luling for Bremen; bark Abd-el-Kader, for Trieste; schr. Mair and Cranmer, for Boston.

The new steamer Brooks passed down on her trial trip.

The ship May Flower, for Antwerp, grounded on the Bulk-head, where she lies easy, and will float off at high tide.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Cld. bark Ahkera, for Rotterdam; schr. Sarah Wood, for Boston.

Arr. steam-ships Wyoming, from Savannah; Ponce, from Ponce, P. R.; schrs. Joseph R. Ellis, from Richmond, and George Henry, from Rappahannock River.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 3.—Arr. brig Dirigo, Bath, for Philadelphia; schrs. Elvira, Terapin, and Herald, New-York, for Boston; Geo. M. Brainerd, Weehawken, Douglas Haynes, and May Munroe, Philadelphia, for do.; Nellie Trest, Wilmington, Del., for do.; Aldana Rakes, Alexandria, for do.; John Rommell, Jr., Philadelphia, for Lynn; Sarah Cullen, do., for Portsmouth; Pinta and J. W. Hine, do., for Nantucket; Como, New-York, for Chelsea; Jos. Farwell, Rappahannock River, for orders; S. Farwell, Virginia, for Belfast; Maggie Todd, Newburg, for Dorchester; Olive Elizabeth, Weehawken, for Portland; Sandolphon, do., for Pembroke; Jane, Bangor, for New-Bedford; Fred. Reed, do., for Fall River; M. P., St. Johns, N. B., for orders; Mary E. Gage, New-York, for Shulee; H. B. Small, Perth Amboy, for do.; Adrianne, Newburg, for Boston; Carroll, Machias, for New-Bedford; Mail, Gardiner, for Providence; Oregon, Rockland, for New-York.

Passed by schr. Madagascar, Boston, for New-York.

Sld. schrs. Jesse Hart, 2d; Alice Borda, John Rommell, Jr., Elvira, Sandalphon, Terapin, May Munroe, Herald, Fred. Reed, Sarah Cullen, Pinta, M. P., Douglas Haynes, Corus, Joseph Farwell, S. Farwell, Jane, and Aldana Rokes.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Sld. for the United States, Maria Lauretta, Immanuele, Geo. Peabody, B. C. Peters, Otto, Kong Eystein, Schamyl, Fanny, and Alsvid.

Arr. out from the United States on the 2d inst., Roythemay, Geo. W. Jones, Amity, Republic, Eliza McLaughlin, Aker, Albert, Chas. Gumm, Lisbon, Mynheer, and Galveston.

3d—Felicie, Mandarin, Geraldine Paget, Adamo, Emanuel, Miguon, Oasis, Sparkenhoe, Margaretha, Pey Berland, Galliuo and Bonsignore, Madre Chiossa, Ottavia, Nicola Barabiuo, Tilde Figlia, Quelrolo, Zarakee Selo, Maggie Reynolds, Tritone, and Zio Lorenzo.

4th—Chiti Gattorno, Jernaes, Mio, Uako, Dorina, Cainan, Cechino Danovaro, and Ambrosia.

Also arr. out from the United States, Eldra, Bride, Petroslava, and Scud.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 4.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Batavia, Capt. Moulaud, from Boston July 25, and the National Line steam-ship Egypt, Capt. Grogan, from New-York July 25, both for Liverpool, arr. here, the former at 10 o'clock last night, and the latter at 5 A. M. to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 4.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Kron Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Capt. Heimbruck, from New-York July 22, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

GLASGOW, Aug. 4.—The steam-ship State of Georgia, Capt. Cooper, from New-York July 22, arr. here to-day.

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HAVING BEEN PRACTICALLY IDENTIFIED, FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS, WITH THEIR PREDECESSORS, ARE NATURALLY AMBITIOUS TO MAINTAIN THE HIGH REPUTATION SO LONG ENJOYED BY THE LATE FIRM. THEY EXPECT TO ACCOMPLISH BY CLOSE APPLICATION TO BUSINESS AND A STRICT ATTENTION TO THE WANTS OF THEIR CUSTOMERS, WHO ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT A FULL AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FINE GOODS IN JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, AND FANCY GOODS HAS ALREADY BEEN OPENED, AND OTHER ADDITIONS WILL FOLLOW AS THE SEASON ADVANCES.

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